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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28815—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1892.

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Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-0	24	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-0	24
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41-8	21-12		41-8	21-12

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	12th Augt.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2905	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

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August 11th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
" 25th.	" 22nd.	November 3rd.
	October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 21, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800 550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200 500	22nd Sept.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800 550	8th Augt.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
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ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

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The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

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Black Waterproof Coat,	50	do.	10 8	12 0
Do. do.	52	do.	11 0	12 8
Do. do.	54	do.	12 0	13 8
Do. do.	56	do.	13 0	14 8
Black Waterproof Capes,	48	do.	15 8	17 0
Do. do.	50	do.	16 8	18 8
Do. do.	52	do.	17 8	19 8
Do. do.	54	do.	18 8	20 8

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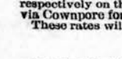

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In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, "and reduced."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Side, (dated the 8th day of July, 1892, confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 2,10,000 to Rs. 45,925, and the minute (approved by the Court) were registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, on the 2nd day of August, 1892. And further take notice that the said minute is in the words and figures following: "The Capital of the Bellary Press Company, Limited (and reduced) henceforth is Rs. 45,925 divided into 167 shares of Rs. 275 each instead of the original capital of Rs. 2,10,000 divided into 175 shares of Rs. 1,200 each. At the time of the registration of this minute the sum of Rs. 275 has been and is to be deemed to be paid up on each of the said shares."—Dated this 6th day of August, 1892.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 254 OF 1891.

RUSSOOLBAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED and AYESHABAI, infants (under the age of 18 years) by their guardian and mother the said RUSSOOLBAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM, all of them residing at No. Dawood Cazee Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAWABAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and Halimabai, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, an infant under the age of 18 years, by her guardian and mother the said HAWABAI, both of Bombay, residing at No. Rungaree Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid, and Mossa Jacob, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. Rungaree Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the nineteenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhibitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Ajmere, on or about the twenty-first day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

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SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 29th August, 1892, and opened at 12 noon on the 30th August, 1892, for SUPPLY of 7,000 "BRUSHES, HORSE" (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 20th January, 1893.

Tenders will be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this Office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as Earnest Money The accepted Tenderers must execute an agreement.

Brushes should be made of the best Hogs' bristles.

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The whole number of Brushes contracted for must be delivered in equal monthly instalments, the last instalment being delivered by the 20th January, 1893.

Information of the size of wood work, length of bristles, and on any manufacturing detail can be obtained on application at the Madras Arsenal.

The rates are required for delivery at Madras.

Madras Arsenal, 4th August, 1892.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 225 OF 1888.

OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, of Baroda, Hindu Jeweller, carrying on business under the name and firm of OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, at Sheik Memon Street, in the Island of Bombay, by means of his MUNIM, ISHWARDASS NARROTAMDASS.....Plaintiff.

vs.

TOOLSIDASS KISSONDASS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, in the Island of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th day of February, 1892, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or Bungalows and out-houses, built thereon, situate at Chowpatti, in the Island and sub-District of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 1968 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 85 and 85 A and new No. 11314, old survey No. 398, and new survey No. 7302 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward D Street Nos. 80, 82, and 82 A and under Nos. 2576 (1), 2576 (2) and bounded on the North by the Chowpatti road leading to Malabar Hill, on the East by the property of Cullandass Kirparam, on the south and West by the property belonging to Government, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the defendant Tulsidass Kissondass and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist, No. 35, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our Weekly Sale will be held to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, instead of MONDAY, the 8th inst., the latter being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

40 drachms sulphate of soda.

On account of the concerned ex-s. s. Worsley Hall—

576-1-10—10 cases polished plate glass slips.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee ex-s. s. Arabia.—

4 crates earthenware.

On account of the concerned ex-s. s. Ehrenfels—

960-23-30—2 cases green and yellow wire gauze, sea-water damaged.

The property of a deceased gentleman—

1 box of surgical instruments, consisting of family enamel boxes, stomach pumps, surgeon's pocket-case ear speculum case, tethoscopic pneumo China respirator, test and nasal tubes, female speculums, eye droppers, &c.

On account of the concerned—

3 cases oleographs and engravings without frames.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.

1 victoria, with removeable coach-box.

1 light and strong dog-cart.

On account of the concerned—

1 strong-built office shigram with strong grey Arab horse and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongerey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hink's lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of the Revd. W. E. SCOTT, proceeding up-country.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hink's lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of Lieut. A. H. R. Milne.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGPADA OR BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Habibkhan vulud Esmailkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, *viz.*—

All that piece of fazendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 53, and now under Ward No. 3816, and Street Nos. 20 to 24, which said land contains by admeasurement 176·93 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of HassumKhan Ladkhan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Oosman, on the east by Peerkhan Laikhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoba Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Habibkhan Vallud Esmailkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTITUTE PREMISES, KALBADAVIE ROAD.

Under instructions from the trustees of the above premises Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Agiary Lane, Kalbadavie Road, on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., the whole of the school furniture consisting of benches, desks, chairs, boards, cupboards, glass-door book cases, screens, tables, easy chair, boxes, globe lamps, clock, k. o. hanging and wall lamps, pieces of carpet, bell, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Nowal Jangvar Shivgar, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Pragjee Panajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of April 1890, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Matoonga in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1928 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collector's old Nos. 398 and 398, new Nos. A 13293 and B 13288, new survey Nos. 7-226 and 8-226, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. , and bounded on the east by the vacant ground belonging to Philip Jao on the west by the foot-path, and beyond that by the property of Kenjee Keval, on the north by the property of Church of St. Michael, and on the south by the property of Pragji Panaji

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 8, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, a first-rate ebony wood square pianoforte, by "Richard Lipp," handsmoe China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments and oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANIICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Lalookhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the Rooms of the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Denna Lodge," Ridge, Malabar Hill (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome well-seasoned teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, magnificent Satsama and Kanga vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order, a handsome strong-built victoria with a fast trotting grey Arab horse, very handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of J. C. E. BRANSON, Esq., Acct-General of Allahabad.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Purbhuram Jivanram Vaid, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Moola Mahomedji, the following property :—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the fort of Bombay, at Lower Colaba, on the northern side of Shroff Street or Bohra Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hajee Moolla Mahomedjee, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 712, and Street No. 25, standing in the name of Bhuwani Goonajee, containing by admeasurement 1222·9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by a gully and house of Gunpat Bhawan Bodkay, on the west by Donjee Shroff Street, on the north partly by the vacant ground of Pissa Megjee, and partly by the property of Thaker Morarjee Chuttoor, and on the south by Bohra Cross Lane, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 8, 1892.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Re. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST, SOLE AGENT, 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON, HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 8th August, 1892, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 4th, and MONDAY, the 8th Proximo, being Public Holidays, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ANDREW MURRAY, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July, 1892.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETing of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

July 23, 1892.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1892, at 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN PONDER KENNARD, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to the above Estate, are requested to send in their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Frederick Yorke Smith, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON, Attorneys to the Administrator.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will be prepared to pay over to the persons entitled thereto in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,634 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 300 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Breach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 30th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES, For Self and Co-Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 588 OF 1892.

DAMJEE CHAGPAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at——, outside the Fort, HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM BALLADINA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sewree Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirty-first day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Damjee Chagpar, and of the abovenamed Defendants Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or chawls, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay on the West side of Cleveland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and forming a part of a large piece of ground admeasuring seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-2226, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 439(4) 439(5) 439(6) 438(7) 439(8) and 439(9) and Street No. 341(c) 341(d) 341(e) 341(f) 341(g) and 341(h) and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the North by land lately in the occupation of the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, but now belonging to the said Defendant Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina, on the South and West by land belonging to the late Mr. Henry Cleveland, and on the East by the Cleveland Road, and which said premises are now occupied by tenants of the said Defendant Joshi Bhimjee Hariram and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina or one of them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attornies for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th Day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 464 OF 1890.

BHIWAJEE VITHAL MAHAJAN, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at 14, Lane, Camateepoora, House No. 102, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DOMINGO FRANCISCO DE MELLO, of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Parell, near Parell Station of Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, MARY DE MELLO, the widow of JOSEPH DE MELLO, and JOSEPH DE MELLO, infant son of the said JOSEPH DE MELLO, by his guardian *ad litem* the said MARY DE MELLO, both of them are residing at Upper Mahim, near the Portuguese Chapel, outside the Fort of Bombay, and L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire, Administrator General of Bombay, residing at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, and Administrator of the estate and effects of JOSEPH DE MELLO .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date Thirteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable High Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Bhiwajee Vithal Mahajan and of the abovenamed defendants Domingos Francisco De Mello, Marry de Mello, widow, and Joseph De Mello, infant son of Joseph De Mello, deceased and L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Esquire, Administrator of the estate and effects of Joseph De Mello or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the cart Kurwali on the west side of Cavel Street, near Kalbadevee Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-two square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3827 and 3828 and street Nos. 157 and (1) and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a sweeper's passage, partly by the house of R. Vigas and partly by a passage dividing the property from the property of Mahadeo Narayan and Vassinath Narayan, on or towards the South by a passage dividing the property from the house of the late Manuel De Mello, on or towards the east by the said Cavel Street, and on or towards the West partly by vacant ground and partly by the property of Narayan Purbotum, and which said land or ground was formerly in the occupation of the defendants, and is now in the occupation of their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsi, and Cama, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Re. 1 per month in advance, postage extra.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steell and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Cocoanut Holiday.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Byculla Club.
Music at the Gymkhana, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Edinburgh and King Arthur entered, and the s.s. Brindisi left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Bokhara entered on Saturday, and the s.s. Ailsaoraig left the dock on Friday.

RANGERS' RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a practice match on the Coopersage ground, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. sharp.

THE COCOANUT FAIR.—The annual Hindoo Cocoanut Fair will be held this evening, at the Esplanade, behind the Gaiety Theatre.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s.s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

CRICKET: BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* BYCULLA CLUB.—Gentlemen are requested to be on the ground ready to play by 11-15, so that a strictly punctual start may be made at 11-30 to-day. By kind permission of the Colonel and officers, the band of the 5th N. I. will play at the Gymkhana, this evening.

THEFT FROM A CHURCH.—Rev. W. N. Bruer, Pastor of the Methodist Church, at Grant Road, has reported to the police, that on Friday last, the lock of the church-door was removed, and wearing apparel, belonging to the hamal, valued at Rs. 4, was stolen. An attempt was made to take down the clock, but the thief failed.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme will be played at the Bombay Gymkhana, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 4 o'clock, this evening:—

Overture	The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe.
Valse	Little Sailors ... Crowe.
Scena E Duetto Torniere	... Verdi.
Intermezzo	Moonlight ... Borgetti.
Selection	Les Cloches De Corneville ... F. Godfrey.
Lancers	The Gaiety ... Do.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchvati, Nasik, 1,412 patients were treated in the month of July last. Amongst them 1,162 were Hindoos, 241 Mahomedans, and 9 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 214 were from Panchvati, 643 from Nasik and 305 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 5 were from Panchvati, 213 from Nasik, and 23 from adjacent villages. The Christians were 9 from Nasik only. Nine minor cases of surgical operations, and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-morrow, when Drs. Virji Jhina Ravul and Cooverji Manekji Contractor will be elected members of the Society. Notes of the following cases by Dr. N. K. Kalianvala will be read:—(a) Pelvic Cellulitis, (b) Mole Pregnancy. Notes of a fatal case of fever, believed to be cerebro-spinal fever, by Dr. H. K. Tavaria. Short Notes of two cases of poisoning by Sulphate of zinc and sulphate of copper, respectively, by Dr. S. D. Bharucha.

GOA NEWS.—His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop will go to Poona on a pastoral visit very shortly.—It is reported that steam communication is to be established between Pangim and Piligaum.—The Portuguese papers give the names of official candidates of Mr J. Ariz for Ilhas, Mr. C. Ayres for Bardez, and Mr. C. Pinto for Salsette.—The General Provincial Council was opened on the 28th July by a speech from the Governor-General. —The new postal rate came into force from 1st August. The rate for Indian postage has not been changed. —Messrs. Ismael Gracias and Socrates Noronha have been appointed Secretary and Vice-Secretary respectively of the General Provincial Council.

DROWNED WHILE IN A FIT.—An inquest was held at Jail Road, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Naeema, aged about 50. She came to Bombay about five months ago, and lived with her son, at Peroo Lane. She had suffered from fits for the last year. During an attack of these fits she used to be unconscious. She had her last fit a month ago. On Friday the son and his wife went out, leaving the deceased alone in the house. On returning in the evening, she was found missing. The next day her body was recovered from the Baboola Tank. There were no external marks of violence. The deceased often used to go to the Baboola Tank to wash her hands and feet. The jury unanimously returned an open verdict of drowning.

FATAL FALL ON BOARD A SCHOONER.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, into the circumstances attending the death of Moosa Ali, about twenty-seven years of age, a *calassi* on board the pilot schooner Sunbeam. The deceased, it appeared, enjoyed good health, and never suffered from fits. He joined the Sunbeam two months ago. On Saturday morning the deceased went up the fore-rigging. He had not gone up more than fifteen feet, when the vessel rolled, and he fell down on the hatch, and struck his face against it. He was dead before any help could reach him. The jury recorded a verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall on the deck from the fore-rigging.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—On Saturday morning, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector McCormack charged Rama Wittoo, aged 27, with the theft of pearls, wearing apparel, and a brass lota, of the collective value of Rs. 188, belonging to Ballubh Kullo, residing at Cathedral Street. The accused went on the night of the 3rd instant to the house of Ballubh, and removed a carpet bag, containing the above-named articles. The next day, the complainant, while going along the Bhuleshwar Road found Rama Wittoo dressed in the stolen coat. He thereupon reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused on the spot. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of theft, and his Worship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The 6th anniversary of this college took place on the 2nd inst. The day was celebrated by the students, and sports were provided for them. In the evening an entertainment took place, at which many graduates and well-wishers of the College were present. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Mills. The Principal, Veterinary Captain Mills, gave the students a few words of advice and asked them, in the midst of their enjoyment, not to forget the name of that good and kind gentleman, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., who had so generously given the buildings of the Institution they were now receiving their education in, an education which would enable them to earn their daily bread. Mr. N. Aiyangar, one of the students of Class C, thanked Mrs. and Captain Mills for their kindness in honouring them with their presence.

CURIOUS ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Joseph Ezekiel Rajapoorkar and eight other Beni-Israelites, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of defamation brought against them by Mr. Reuben Benjamin Penkar, a Beni-Israelite. Mr. Balkrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balkrishna and Phirojshaw, appeared on behalf of the complainant, while Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused. There are several sections amongst the Beni-Israelite caste, and the complainant belongs to a section called the New Synagogue, while the accused belonged to the Old Synagogue section. The complainant's cousin married sometime ago, and in honour of the event caste-feasts were given, and although the complainant's name was put in the list of the invitations to be issued to the caste-men, by the cousin, the name was subsequently struck out by the "management." On a subsequent similar occasion the complainant was not invited by the accused. The complainant alleged that they had no cause or justification whatever to stop the invitation, and he called upon the first and the third accused to explain the reason why they did not invite him, but they refused to give any explanation, stating that they were quite justified in stopping the invitation. The Magistrate was of opinion that there was no defamation in the case and, therefore, his Worship dismissed the case.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A HINDOO GIRL.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, opened an inquest, yesterday morning, at Worlee, on the body of Satyabhama, about 18 years of age, the wife of one Balkrishna Gopalji. The deceased was married seven years ago and lived with her husband and his parents at Worlee. Radhabai, the wife of Cooshall Sudasev, said: I live in a house behind the house of the deceased. She used to visit me, and I visited her at 1 o'clock this morning. I was awakened by seeing a blaze in the verandah of the deceased's house. I ran out, and raised an alarm. I went to the house and saw a bed in flames with a smell of kerosine. There was no body then, but the people of the house and others collected immediately. The deceased was not there. She never complained to me of ill-treatment. Casee, the sister-in-law of the deceased, said that she and the deceased took dinner together, and went to bed at about 10 p.m. Deceased was then quite well and in good spirits. Her husband was in his room upstairs. The deceased did not go there, but slept downstairs. The deceased and her mother-in-law frequently quarrelled. At about 1 o'clock this morning the witness was aroused by hearing an alarm at the back of the house. On going downstairs she found the deceased missing. The father and the mother-in-law had gone in search of the deceased. The mattress on which the deceased slept was on fire, it smelt kerosine. The *saree* of the deceased was lying outside. It was partially burnt and was wet. The body of the deceased was brought by the police at about 9 o'clock in the morning. Two more witnesses corroborated the above statement. The inquest was subsequently adjourned until Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at the morgue.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, presiding, and the following directors' report was read and adopted:—The year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 68,591-14-11 which with Rs. 827-7-11, the balance brought forward from last year, comes to Rs. 69,419-6-10. Having regard to steadily declining rates of yarn, specially of the lower counts, for the spinning of which your mill, as originally started, was suitable, the directors hope that the above result will be considered satisfactory. Your directors have declared an ad-interim dividend for the half-year, ended 31st December last of Rs. 20 per share, which has absorbed Rs. 24,000, and they propose to appropriate the balance of profit, *viz.*, Rs. 45,419-6-10 as follows:—To payment of a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1892, at Rs. 20 per share, being at the rate of, and making a total dividend of, 8 per cent. per annum, Rs. 24,000. To depreciation fund account equal to about 4 per cent. on the cost of machinery, Rs. 20,000. To be written off to new extension charges account, Rs. 1,000. To carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 419-6-10. Total Rs. 45,419-6-10. During the year under report an installation of sprinklers for protecting your property against fire has been completed. Your directors have made arrangements to replace a portion of, and add to, the present machinery. The change will facilitate to a certain extent the spinning of any count up to 20s, which pays better. The stock on hand at the end of the year is, as usual, actually checked and certified as correct by your auditor. Your mill buildings, machinery and contents are insured for Rs. 7,75,000, and cotton and other raw materials are separately insured for Rs. 2,30,000. Mr. Gordhundas Khattau retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration for the current year.

A dividend of Rs. 20 per share payable on and after the 9th day of August was declared. Mr. Gordhundas Khattau, who retired by rotation, was unanimously re-elected a director of the Company. Mr. P. S. Kharegat was re-appointed auditor of the Company on a remuneration of Rs. 350, including the fee for taking stock on the mill premises.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SATURDAY.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.)

THE EJECTMENT OF A TENANT FROM A FIRE TEMPLE.

COWASJI DADABHOY BANAJI AND ANOTHER VS. NUSSERWANJI BEJONJEE.

MR. D. D. DAVAR, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, represented the defendant.

The suit was brought about by the plaintiffs to eject the defendant from a house in connection with the Framji Cowasji Banaji Fire Temple at Churney Road.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a postponement until the decision of the High Court suit now pending. He said that in the High Court suit, the plaintiffs in this suit are defendants, and were trying to depose the Dustoor of the fire-temple, who is a brother of the defendant in the present case. The High Court suit is to restrain the present plaintiffs from doing so. If the plaintiffs failed in that suit, Mr. Anderson said that he would give an undertaking that his client, the present defendant would not contest this suit, but would at once vacate the premises. He further stated that there were very difficult and complicated questions involved in the case, and after the High Court decision, the matter would be much simplified. His client had lived in the house for more than thirty years, but he did not contend that he himself had any right to be there. He lived there under his brother the Dustoor, and if the Dustoor could be deposed, of course, he would at once vacate the house.

Mr. Davar, for the plaintiffs, opposed the application, contending that the parties in the High Court were not parties in this suit, and that the decision of the High Court suit could not dispose of the present suit, and even if his clients lost the suit in the High Court, that would in no way effect the right of the plaintiffs to eject the defendant from his present house. The fire-temple was consecrated in 1849, and the house in which the defendant lived was built and given over to the managers of the fire temple as a charity for the purpose of allowing the Dustoor in charge of the fire-temple to live in it. The defendant is not at all connected with the fire-temple, but is a cloth-merchant, and when in May 1890, one of the present managers, Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Banaji, came into office, and found the defendant occupying the greater portion of the house, he served him with a notice to vacate the house. The defendant then arranged and agreed to pay Rs. 25 per month as rent, and during the last two years he has paid the rent to the managers. Now when there was a dispute between the managers and the Dustoor, the defendant refused to pay the rent, and alleged that the Rs. 25 per month he paid was a charitable allowance. This was utterly wrong, because he had rent bills given him for the payments made.

His Honour, in disposing of the application, said the parties in the High Court suit were not the same nor would the decision of the High Court dispose of the whole matter before his Court. The simple question that this Court had to decide was whether the defendant went in by leave and license of the plaintiffs, or whether the defendant was a tenant of the plaintiffs and paid rent. If so whether by notice that leave and license was withdrawn, or that tenancy terminated. He must refuse the defendant's application for a postpone; ment, pending the decision of the High Court suit but as the Court had no time to hear this case, it would be adjourned to a clear day, when a whole day could be given to it. The case was subsequently adjourned until Wednesday, the 31st instant.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following will comprise the events for the meeting on Wednesda y next, the 10th instant.

I.—Tent Pegging.

II.—Jumping Competition.

HORSES.
Ponies.

III.—Ball Competition.—Competitors to take polo balls off 3 posts, each 30 yards distant, at full gallop.

IV.—POLO BALL CHASE.—Competitors to ride over one hurdle to a flag, dismount, run 10 yards, pick up two polo balls, and return over hurdle. First post the post to win. Riders must carry the polo balls in their hands. Open to horses and ponies.

V.—BARE-BACKED SPIRAL RACE.—Competitors to ride bare-backed in and out of flags.

Entries to be made at the Bombay Gymkhana before midday on Wednesday, or sent to Mr. F. C. Allen, honorary secretary.

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION has been accorded to the formation of an Intelligence section in the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE shooting at the Army Rifle Meeting at Aldershot demonstrated the superiority of the Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle, Mark II. over the Martini-Henry Rifle when there is no wind; but in a wind the latter keeps ahead.

THE Championship of the Meeting was won by Sergeant Bugler, J. Williams, Rifles Depot, Winchester, with 524 points; Quartermaster-Sergeant Hills, a well known shot of the Hythe School of Musketry, was second with 520 points, and Sergeant Sheldon, Royal Engineers, took third place with 511.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY MACKESY, Superintendent of the Army Clothing Establishment, Alipore, succeeds to Colonel's allowances on the 11th August, on which date he will vacate his appointment.

THE PAUCITY OF OFFICERS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read articles on Army reform, Imperial Troops reform, and other matters of grave interest referring to the general organisation of the Indian Service in your columns, and cannot help offering a few remarks, however unworthy I may be to do so. In your issue of 29th July, 1892, an extract from a northern journal assesses the Imperial Troops at 20,000. I have no animosity towards the Chief Inspector, who is a Lieut.-Colonel only, and who has had no Cavalry experience, whilst I endorse the writer's opinion regarding the insufficiency of superintending officers. There is no question that 20,000 Imperial Troops should be inspected by one, if not two, General Officers, thoroughly trained in the field with Cavalry and Infantry. The Imperial Troops can be regarded in two lights, namely, as a new danger to India with our arms and ammunition or as thoroughly faithful allies. In the former case (in which I do not coincide) excepting two Native States, which shall be nameless, the less military training they have the better for us; in the latter case these troops should be watched and trained with as much care and supervision as our own fighting British Line.

About our Native Infantry, the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, said the other day to the Commanding Officers at the camp-of-exercise: "You are the only Commandants who can choose your own officers, &c.,"

At Simla, at the United Service Institute, they sing a different song, to wit, European officers to each company.

Summary of above—Sir G. Greaves expects Commandants of N. I. and N. Cavalry regiments to find officers with European pluck and reliance, which savours of the purse adage—Lord Roberts has recognised the utter impossibility of doing so. About the Political Department it is a curse to the Army that officers should be enrolled in it. I give you an accurate conversation, which occurred not long ago in the Himalayas:—

Dramatis Personæ:—Sir Wideawake Raggleboy and Colonel Sittight.

Sir W.: Do you know of any good young military officers for the——Department?

Col. S: Yes, Capt. A.; and Lt. P.

Sir W: I am thinking of taking S. into the Department.

Col S.: Why?

Sir W: He would be such an addition to our football team!

I need say no more. The most striking revolution in the way of selection has been the appointment of Dr. Lethbridge to the Thuggee, Dacoity, and Secret Department. I understand, however, that a military officer will be shortly appointed Superintendent of Vaccination to square matters.

"SIMLA."

A PARSEE CRITIC ON MR. MALABARI'S ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I take the liberty of pointing out that a statement made in your issue of to-day, regarding Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's election seems to have been made under a curious want of appreciation of facts. Whatever Mr. Malabari's efforts may have been in October they did not apparently effect much, for up to May last it is an undoubted fact, Mr. Sohnadhorst was bitterly opposed to Mr. Dadabhoy. And not until Mr. Dadabhoy, with his moral courage and independence, a courage and independence which must have considerably astonished the aristocrat of the Caucus, by making public the disgraceful and scandalous treatment which he had received at the hands of the intriguing wire-pullers of the Liberal machine, had shamed them into an acknowledgment of his just claims as the accepted candidate for Finsbary, where his chances of success improved, and till the opposition of the Liberal head-quarters was removed not all the Malabari "influence and silent work" could have advanced them by a hair's breadth.

One thing is certain, all the Conservative opinion in the last contest must have been influenced not for but against Mr. Dadabhoy. The idea of all the shining lights of the Liberal Party having supported Mr. Dadabhoy, because he happened to be a member of the English Committee is grotesque, and assuredly it could never have entered into the head of the most imaginative of its members to make so absurd a claim on its behalf. This is said not by way of cavilling at the aims and objects of the Committee, which, perhaps, does not stand in need of being puffed into notoriety, and, if it did, surely not by a travesty of facts, against which one feels bound to

PROTEST.

August 6.

CRICKET MATCH.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. LOCAL XI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

THIS match was resumed to-day. Play commenced at 11-30, and the two innings of the Local XI. were concluded at two o'clock. The local team made a very poor show, making 25 in the first innings and 58 in the second. The Poona Gymkhana thus won the match by one innings and 273 runs. The following are the full scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Colonel F W Rhodes, c Nursoo, b Dacostar	116
Surg-Captain J E Teask, c M Virji Framnah	39
Mr E L Sprott, c Nursoo, b Rajlingoo	49
Captain R M Poore, b Nursoo	70
Mr T M Usborne, b DaCosta	0
Capiain H E Cox, not out	45
Mr G H Hancock, c M Virji, b Nursoo	5
Mr H E Stockdale, b Nursoo	10
Surg-Capt A A Sutton, not out	10
Mr H S Sargent } to bat Mr H Anderson } to bat	
Extras	21
Total	356

Runs at fall of each wicket:—1 for 62; 2 for 162; 3 for 259; 4 for 259; 5 for 297; 6 for 307; and 7 for 330.

LOCAL XI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
B H Pavri, st Sprott, b Anderson	0	c and b Stockdale	3
Rajlingoo, c Anderson, b Stockdale	0	c Chokra, b Stockdale	24
M Virji, run out	0	b Anderson	1
E Virji, c Chokra, b Anderson	1	c Anderson, b Stockdale	6
Nursoo, c Sprott, b Stockdale	0	c Sutton, b Anderson	1
De Costa, c Sutton, b Anderson	10	c Chokra, b Anderson	2
D Raja, b Stockdale	0	c sargent, b Stockdale	0
Syanna, not out	14	c and b Anderson	2
Ervannah, c Teask, b Anderson	0	l-b-w, Stockdale	0
Inward, c Chokra, b Anderson	0	not out	0
P S Bharucha, c Sprott, b Anderson	0	c Sprott, b Stockdale	3
		Extras	1
Total	25	Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Anderson	54	9	7	6	95	30	9	4
Stockdale	50	15	4	3	92	28	9	6

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE usual weekly competition of this club took place on Saturday afternoon, at Colaba, a very fair number of members being present to compete. Owing to the very boisterous weather prevailing all the afternoon the scores were not quite so good as on the previous Saturday.

Owing to the wet state of the longer ranges the competition on Saturday next will be at 200 and 300 yards. Positions any. Moveable canvas targets will be used enabling every shot to be accurately signalled by a small disc on the target. The following are the scores:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
*Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	28	26	54
†Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	25	28	53
‡3 Corpl F Fernandes, B H B & C I Ry Vol	25	28	53
‡Qr-Mr-Sergt A Lines, 2 K O Y L I	25	27	52
‡Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23	27	50
§Mr A Greening, Bo Rifle Club	29	21	50
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	30	20	50
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24	24	48
Gunner A Bond, Bo Vol Artillery	25	22	47
Corpl W B Cavell, B B & C I Ry Vol	21	24	45
Mr W S Massey, Bo Rifle Club	22	22	44
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25	18	43
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	22	19	42
Mr C Fuller, Bo Rifle Club	24	17	41
Ar-Sergt W Hoylette, Bo Vol Rifles	27	13	40
Sub-Condr F N Whittaker, Ordnce Dept.	17	20	37
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vol	20	15	35
Sergt-Instr J G Holland, B H & C I Ry Vol	22	13	35
Sergt J Parkin, 2 K O Y L I	23	12	35
Sergt-Maj H Booth, B B & C I Ry Vol	25	8	34
Cr-Sergt C Merroney, B B & C I Ry Vol	20	12	32
Mr J Swindin, Bo Rifle Club	13	16	29
Vol A Hallam, G I P Ry Vol	7	18	25
Vol J Bowler, G I P Ry Vol	7	18	25
Vol W H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	0	9	9

* Handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon.
† Winner of 1st spoon.
‡ Handicap 3 points.
§ Winner of 3rd spoon.

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

AT a special sitting of the Insolvency Court on Saturday, the matter of the insolvency of H. A. Hormarjee (Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee) was called on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,98,591-13-7; the good assets to Rs. 5,13,803-5-8, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 60,014-14-9. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Chartered Mercantile Bank; while Mr. Scott also appeared for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the National Bank of India, the Honkong and Shanghai Bank, the Agra Bank, and the New Oriental Bank.

Mr. Inverarity resumed his address to the Court on behalf of the opposition. Adverting to the transmission of the £5,000 to Elliott and Sons, the learned counsel observed that, though the insolvent had tried to show the cheque was despatched from his office at 2 p. m., it was the contention of his clients that it had been sent away very much later as it was difficult to account for the circumstance that it was not received at the New Oriental Bank until 4-30 p.m. The insolvent had misled the Court by saying that he was told by his mehta that he had a cash balance lying idle, and that he sent the amount home to get interest upon it. It afterwards transpired that he had no such a balance in the Bank of Bengal as was alleged. The insolvent had drawn out of the Bank the sum of Rs. 39,97,613, whereas his cash credit amounted to Rs. 38,05,325, so that after sending home the £5,000, he had overdrawn his credit to the extent of Rs. 1,94,288. The insolvent's motive in sending the money to Elliott and Sons at the expense of his other creditors was that of friendship. Insolvent had said that the firm had been his customers for over thirty years, and that he was in the habit of stopping with the partners when in England, so that if the money was sent to them in consequence of such friendship it would amount to an act of undue preference, especially when it was remembered that he had paid the amount of his own motion, not having previously communicated with Elliott and Sons in regard to the matter. The next point was whether the insolvent paid the money while contemplating bankruptcy. In the learned counsel's opinion, that phrase did not mean that he intended to file his petition in the Insolvency Court, as would be contended for by Mr. Lang. Mr. Inverarity, in support of his argument, cited the case of Nunes *vs.* Carter, Privy Council Appeal Cases, in which the insolvent, at the time of making the payment, was aware of his financial difficulties. So in this case, at the very hour of drawing the cheque for £5,000, if the evidence of Mr. Weber was to be credited, the insolvent was contemplating taking legal advice in regard to his difficulties. As to whether he had sent the money in the ordinary course of business, Mr. Inverarity contended such could not have been the case, as the insolvent could mention no other instance where he had paid money five weeks before the bills became due, he, out of all his numerous transactions, being able to point to only three instances where he had made payments before the due dates, and then only at very short periods before those dates. The learned counsel added that the payment had been made in the discharge of a debt "pro tanto;" or if not in discharge of a debt, was a charge upon the insolvent's property in favour of Elliott and Sons. Under Section 50 of the Act it did not matter whether the insolvent's sole motive was to give preference to a creditor or not. The learned counsel urged that he had proved the sole motive; but if there was a mixed motive, of which giving preference to a creditor formed a substantial part, it would be sufficient to bring it under Section 51, relating to the defrauding of a creditor. Mr. Inverarity had understood his Lordship to say, on Tuesday last, that Section 51 did not apply to a case where an insolvent gave undue preference to a creditor in contemplation of bankruptcy, but the learned counsel thought that it would be difficult to show how undue preference could be given except by the payment of a debt.

The Judge said he had given no definite opinion on the point, but had only thrown out the hint for argument.

Mr. Inverarity here cited a number of English authority in support of his contention on the subject of undue preference, and argued that the payment of the £5,000 amounted to a discharge of the debt "pro tanto;" but even if such was not the case under the latter portion of Section 50, which said "or made away with or charged any part of his property." Mr. Inverarity submitted that the money became a charge on the insolvent's estate. The insolvent had stated that he sent the money to Elliot and Sons for the purpose of obtaining the interest and lessening his liabilities, which in itself was sufficient to show that he had given undue preference to a creditor. Referring to the subject of "return brokerage" and concealment of property, Mr. Inverarity said that, although the insolvent had received Rs. 30,000 from Mr. Weber just before the failure, there was nothing before his Lordship to show what amount he had received from other brokers. It was found that he had entered the return brokerage in the firm's books from November 1889 to September 1890, and his subsequent direction that the amounts should not be so entered was owing to the circumstance that at the time Hormarjee knew he was to become insolvent. As regarded his inability to give an explanation of the manner in which he had spent the money, the learned counsel said it was probable the insolvent was putting by a nest-egg with a view to his coming bankruptcy. Irrespective of the return brokerage insolvent had spent in November 1890, for his personal expenses, the sum of Rs. 1,844; in December Rs. 2,213; in January 1891 Rs. 5,723; in February Rs. 3,913; in March Rs. 4,983; and in April Rs. 5,059, while in addition to this he had spent Rs. 3,770 in charity. His expenses, he said, were on an average Rs. 3,000 a month, but it would be found that that sum had been greatly exceeded just before the failure. They found large sums had been drawn from the firm and sent to his house, where it was probably put away as a nest-egg. Mr. Inverarity believed his Lordship would not credit the statement that insolvent had spent on his poor relations, household expenses, and sundry nick-nacks about Rs. 18,000 in the short space of two months. With regard to the subject of forbearance by the creditors, Mr. Inverarity said the insolvent had, at the meeting of creditors on the 18th April, on promising to make no subsequent payments, obtained from them a promise not to proceed in the Insolvency Court. In the face of such undertaking, insolvent paid on the 23rd April Rs. 1,000 to his solicitors, Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, and before the 25th April paid out sums aggregating Rs. 5,800. Such conduct was a breach of agreement under false pretences.

The Judge: If I remember correctly, you applied to make a criminal charge against the insolvent in respect of those sums.

Mr. Lang: It was in respect of the sums which were enclosed in the envelopes.

The Judge: Oh no, not those.

Mr. Inverarity said he made the charge, both in respect of the sums in the envelopes and the payments made between the 18th and 25th April. The question was, What was the Court going to do if the case was proved under Sections 50 or 51? In regard to that the learned counsel said it would be no hardship to a man like Hormarjee to suspend his discharge in a case like the present where his wife had a trust settled for her benefit. If the Court considered the case proved, the learned counsel asked his Lordship to refuse the discharge of the insolvent altogether.

The Judge: I cannot do that.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the Court had the power under Section 41 to do that; but should that be refused, the learned counsel would ask for his conviction under the Act, which provides that where a case of this kind is proved, the sentence shall not be less than six months or more than two years' simple imprisonment.

The Judge remarked that, if he had to deal with a case under Section 51, he should act on that Section and leave it to the High Court to say, at the end of the six months, what course they would follow.

Mr. Inverarity said that was exactly what he meant to suggest.

Mr. Basil Scott, in addressing the Court on behalf of the other banks which he represented, said he agreed with all the observations of Mr. Inverarity, adding on behalf of the Chartered Bank, that they charged the insolvent with contracting debts by means of false pretences. The learned counsel said, on behalf of the Agra Bank, that they had the greatest objection to any compromise with the insolvent, and were most anxious to press him to extremity. Mr. Lees' evidence was most important, as he had a most "graphic picture" on his mind as to what took place in Mr. Stiven's room, and he materially corroborated that gentleman, who, by refusing Hormarjee's bill for £10,000, had saved the Bank a loss of twopence in the rupee.

Mr. Lang: No; it is quite the other way. Hormarjee would be the gainer.

The Judge: That is what I thought.

Mr. Scott said it would have been to the insolvent's advantage if the Chartered Bank had refused the bill, and he could have disposed of it to another. The learned counsel urged that the Rs. 35,000 sent to Hamborough and Co. had been obtained from the Chartered Bank on false pretences. Mr. Scott urged that the Bank officials' evidence should be preferred by the Court to that of Hormarjee, whose incredibility had been shown by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the Court on behalf of the insolvent, said he would begin with the case for the Chartered Bank, remarking that his Lordship was asked to believe a great deal when he was asked to accept the account given of what occurred at the Bank when Hormarjee was called thither by Mr. Weber. The learned counsel said some bank managers were not free from indiscretion, and others had their follies; but he did not think the Court would believe that a bank manager was so fatuous as to allow a constituent to choose the reply to a telegram inquiring regarding the latter's losses. On this point the learned counsel submitted Hormarjee's evidence, which was to the effect that he did not choose the reply, was correct. After referring to the transaction regarding the £10,000, cheque, which Mr. Lang said had been received by Mr. Stiven, he asked the Court to hold that no charge had been proved on behalf of the Chartered Bank.

The case was, at this stage, adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE LATE MANAGER.

ON Saturday afternoon, Mr. Cooper resumed the hearing of the case brought by Mr. George Robert Neill, one of the liquidators of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Limited, milliner and dress-maker, at Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, against Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper, late manager of the Company, on a charge of theft of goods, valued at Rs. 650 from the establishment of the company. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for Mrs. Piper.

Mr. George Robert Neill, being re-called and further cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, said: I have not brought here the letter terminating my service in the Army and Navy Society. It is with Mr. J. B. Kryper, late manager of the Society, who lived with me. I would not swear whether the letter now shown to me is a copy of the original letter. It is not a correct copy. This other letter shown to me is not a copy of a subsequent letter sent to me. This purports to be the substance of the letter. (Both the letters were put in.) After I left the Society I was appointed by Mr. Cornforth as the manager of the Universal Tobacco Company. I continued to serve in that company up to May of this year.

Mr. Hemming objected to Mr. Crawford's asking the witness as to his former occupations stating that the defence had no right whatever to ask Mr. Neill in cross-examination any questions as to his previous character, such questions being irrelevant and improper, under Section 148 of the Evidence Act, having reference to the credibility of the witness on the matter which he has testified. Mr. Hemming added that Mr. Crawford would regret the line of cross-examination he has taken, when he (Mr. Hemming) would re-examine the witness.

The Magistrate overruled the objection, but consented to take a note of it.

Witness, continuing, said: From the 21st of May last my connection with Messrs. Southwell and Austin commenced. I have not brought my pass-book to the Bank of Bombay. I have here the counterfoil cheque book to the Agra Bank. It is with Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Hemming: I decline to produce the book.

Witness continued: I have no objection to it being handed over to Mr. Crawford. The counterfoil of the last cheque drawn by me is for Rs. 10, dated 29th July. I was certainly not aware when I drew that cheque that I had no funds to meet it with. I heard so only five minutes before I came to this court. Mr. Piper has purchased the cheque, which was dishonoured. This is the cheque, and marked "referred to drawer." I cashed it with Haridass Lukhmichand Desai, who was a tenant of mine, on the day the cheque was cashed. That is the only cheque I have given in Bombay that has been dishonoured. (The cheque was put in.) I know a man, named Damodar Ruttonsey. He recently filed a suit against me and Mr. Cornforth in the Small Causes Court, in which he claimed from us as partners. I denied the partnership. The Chief Judge, however, decided against me and characterised the defence as "an attempt on the part of Mr. Neill to deny liability." Last year I did not get into any trouble with the Collector of Customs. I know one Jairam Bapoo. I got him a license to sell tobacco. I did not get Rs. 200, or even a penny from him. I have acted in a great number of license matters. I remember Mr. Craigie going before the Collector on my behalf. Mr. Craigie never represented me in any matter in which I received Rs. 200 improperly from Jairam Baboo. Since the liquidation commenced, I have had goods from Southwell and Austin, and sent the same to England. The amount for the goods purchased was Rs. 58. I did not pay cash for them. The company owed me money. I have drawn Rs. 130-9, being the balance due to me. Nothing whatever is due to Mrs. Piper for her salary. Mrs. Piper is indebted to the company. I can't tell you when she last received her pay. There is no book kept to give proper explanation. There is considerable disorder so far as the salary account is concerned. I have not seen the new salary account book. I have seen an old one of the year 1889. I can only go by the books of

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TEAS.—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS: Congou, at As. 9; Souchong, As. 12; Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasgani.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18. FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

MONSOON SHIRTS.—6 for Rs. 15 net. Neat Stripes and White Twill; cheap absorbent and satisfactory wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Manila, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

STOCK TAKING-CLEARANCE SALE.—For a SHORT TIME ONLY. 4 Good copyright Songs for Re. 1. No selection allowed. The Music is already done up in parcels for post. Largest stock of music in India.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 2-8 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

RS. 10.—A Genuine Nickel Silver Keyless Watch. Jewelled escapement. A real bargain. Rs. 10 only!!—C. A. CUTTRI-S and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 41, Esplanade Road.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY. AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO., 13, HORNBY ROW, Teach Shorthand and Type writing, and supply Typists. Machines sold, exchanged, and repaired.

N. B.—"It is the duty of every JUDICIAL OFFICER to record his PROCEEDINGS in LEGIBLE HAND-WRITING," *vide* order by the Bombay High Court in the Local Papers of July 13th, 1892.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS, CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

"NEOSOTE." "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co. Hammam Street, Fort.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—
Quarter Plate ..... 2 Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4½ ..... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ..... 5 Annas per Copy.
Other Sizes in Proportion.
Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS: *THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,* 19 Regent Street, London, England. *OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.*

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 6.

A further decline of 1-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, making it 38 15-16d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was ¾ cent lower at 84½, exchange on London being unaltered at 488½ dollars. The United States Treasury purchased yesterday 567,000 oz. of the metal at 85·44 cents. 4 per cent. Rupees Securities in London were 3-16 lower at 65⅝. Consols remained at 96⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107. The market rates of discount were unchanged. The weekly shipments of Specie were £110,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay.

The Wheat and Seed markets were without further movement. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,790,000 quarters showing a decrease of 150,000 quarters during the past week.

To-day the price of Silver in London has had a further drop of 3-16d. per ounce at 38⅜d.; and in New York a further decline of ⅜ cent at 84⅛ cents has taken place. Rupee Securities are to-day ¼ per cent. lower 65⅜.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday; Surats quiet, and arrivals dull. The day's sales having amounted to 8,000 bales, without any East Indian. Spot prices were unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. To-day the Market closed quiet, Surats steady and arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales aggregating 5,000 bales, including 400 bales East Indian's. Prices were unchanged both spot and arrival.

The total sales of cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 24,000 bales less at 31,000 bales, while the amount forwarded to consumers were 9,000 less at 40,000 bales. The Imports were 13,000 more as against last week's. The total stock was 15,000 bales less than in the previous week; and below we give the figures for comparison with the two previous years; also the comparative figures for the total Visible Supply for all Europe.

Spot Mid-Uplands in New York was unchanged yesterday at 7⅜ cents, and September Futures were three points lower at 7·22. To-day there has been a drop of 1-16 cent in Spot Mid-Uplands, at 7 5-16 cents. Arrival price being one point down at 7·21.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	8,000	7,000	5,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	9,000	2,000	14,000
" " Continent	9,000	3,000	....
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	7,032,000	6,896,000	5,757 000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	3,276,000	3,300,000	2,804,000
" to Continent do. ..	2,501,000	2,437,000	2,024,000
" Stock in the Ports	440,000	215,000	58,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 5th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	2,880,000	1,950,000	1,273,930
" Surats	253,000	352,000	342,940
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,453,000	997,000	713,460
" London	11,000	18,000	23,000
American afloat	30,000	20,000	30,000
East Indian "	15,000	15,000	50,000
Total ...	1,509,000	1,050,000	816,460
Price of Mid.-Americans	4d.	4½d.	6 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 3-8d.	3 9-16d.	4½d.
Difference	¾d.	15-16d.	2 1-16d.

Our local cotton market has been steady at previous rates, and a little business has been done, both by Exporters and the Mills. The former had taken 1,100 bales, Bengal, at Rs. 153 to Rs. 184; 200 bales Coompta at Rs. 173-8; and 450 bales Nugger at Rs. 181. While the latter have taken 350 bales Nugger, at Rs. 175 to Rs. 178; 150 bales Pachora, at Rs. 181; and 100 bales Wudwan, at Rs. 185.

WHEAT.—There has been a moderate business passing to-day, prices are unchanged, and the market closed firm.

SEEDS.—A large business has transpired, prices are unchanged, and the Market closed firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,856	bales.
Wheat	22,147	cwts.
Linseed	3,076	"
Rapeseed	2,233	"
Poppyseed	1,146	"
Groundnuts	1,561	"
Rice	1,615	"

FREIGHTS.—Rates are a shade weaker with very little demand for prompt shipment. The s. s. James was fixed ready, at 13s. 6d. for two ports. Business has been done for Genoa, at 14s. 6d. early August; for Marseilles, at 12s. 6d. immediate shipment; and for Gibraltar, at 16s., August shipment.

EXCHANGE.—This market opened weak with one or two sellers, quoting 1s. 2⅝d. for demand, but the Bazaar appearing on the scene as buyers, this rate was quickly reduced 1-32d. to 1s. 2 27-32d., at which price buyers held off again. For 3 months' sight credits 1s. 3d. was quoted for August delivery without any business passing. One transaction is reported for November-December at 1s. 3d., but there has been very little doing, and we close quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 27-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 13-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 29-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3d. "
Francs do.	1·58 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market closed steady yesterday. The cash rate for Fours being 106½ buyers; while that for August account was quoted at 105⅝ sellers.

SHARES have been quiet on the whole with several further changes in Mill Scrip at our revised quotations. The Britania Mills shares have advanced Rs. 10. The Framjee Petit and Presidency Mills Co. are each Rs. 20 higher. The New Great Eastern and Hyderabad Mill shares are Rs. 50, and Rs. 40 higher respectively. The Queen Mill has advanced Rs. 5. On the other hand the Coorla Mill shares have declined Rs. 10; while the Colaba Land and Mill and Manockjee Petit are each Rs. 2½ lower.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7lbs. Shirtings	4
8¼lbs. do.	5 1½
40s. Mule Twist	0 6½
2½ per cent. Consols	96⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65⅜
Bar Silver	38 15-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	31,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	23,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,453,000	"
" " " Surats	46,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	11,000	"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	12	p.m.	26	50
Teheran	7	1	21 p.m.	...	48
Suez	7	1	25 p.m.	...	44

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 7th August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	24	...	2
" Karrachee	..	9	...	1
" Madras	...	11	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BEYTS—July 22, at Forest Hill, London, Arthur Ingle, son of C. A. Beyts, aged 17 years and 7 months. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ACWORTH—August 6, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of H. A. Acworth, C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FELLOWS—At Bombay, on the night of the 27th, or the morning of the 28th July, 1892, W. B. Fellows, J. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURKITT—August 2, at Lucknow, the wife of W R Burkitt, C S, of a daughter.
CAMPBELL—August 2, at Barrackpur, the wife of Capt M S C Campbell, Royal Artillery, of a son.
GILLMON—July 22, at Ajmere, the wife of J B Gillmon, Store Department, Raj-Malwa Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—FFORDE—July 25, at the R C Cathedral, Mandalay, Upper Burma, by the Revd Father Wehinger, William John Baker, Survey of India, to Rose, widow of the late T F Fforde, Burma Commission.
BRISCOE—MACKINNON—August 1, at Mozufferpur, by the Rev J Richardson, Chaplain, Charles Edward, second son of the late Thomas Briscoe, Civil Surgeon, to Julia Louisa Bosville Willoughby, second daughter of the late Colin Macrae Mackinnon, Kilbride, Skye.
MARCOOLYN—NETTLES—July 30, at Christ's Church, Simla, by the Revd Gerald E Nicolls, Henry John, younger son of the late William Marcoolyn, of Old Brompton, to Teresa Nassau, eldest daughter of Major H F Nettles. (Retired.)

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—July 23, at Rampore-Bauleah, Norah, Evlyn-Olivia, aged 6 years, 9 months, only daughter of N W and Ina Mackenzie.
SAGE—August 1, at Kohima, of jungle fever, Charles Joseph Vaughan, the beloved youngest son of the late R P Sage, Esq, of Ranchi and Jessore, aged 27 years, 8 months, 4 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1892.

THE judgment of the High Court, in Appeal from the original decree of the Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad in the remarkable litigation between the two widows of the Thakore of Mehlol, may be recommended to any author in search of a good plot for a sensational novel. The case has puzzled a succession of enquirers, including the Bombay Government, which, at one time, having come to a conclusion adverse to the claimant, saw reason to repent, and decided to leave the question to be fought out between the two widows in the Civil Courts. It appears that, on the 21st July, 1883, Nahar Sing Pretab Sing succeeded his father as Thakore of Mehlol, an estate in the Panch Mahals District. He had married on the 25th February, 1883, Bai Bajiraja, daughter of a Girassia at Chachka, in the Native State of Chuda, in Kathiawar. He had another wife, Bai Dariaba, by whom he had no issue. On the 11th October, 1883, Bajiraj went to visit her relatives at Chachka, and shortly after her husband, Nahar Sing, proceeded to Ahmedabad for medical advice. Neither he nor anyone else regarded his illness as serious, but on the day of his return to Mehlol, the 27th November, he died. On the same afternoon his Kharbari, Chotalal, made a written report in his own name, and that of Nahar Sing's mother, Sardarba, to the Collector of the Panch Mahals, stating that Nahar Sing had died at 4 p.m., and that the junior wife, the lady of Chachka, had gone to her parents' house to be confined. The Mamlatdar of Godra suggested to the Collector that inquiry should be made at Chachka as to the truth of this latter statement. The Political Agent at Kathiawar was communicated with, and the Kharbari of the State of Chuda, named Popat, proceeded to Chachka, on the evening of the 11th December, and made inquiries on that evening and on the two following days. He sent for the only midwife in Chachka, a woman named Pan, who stated that she had been called in on the night of the 1st December to Bai Bajirajba, whom she saw with an infant apparently a month old. Subsequently Pan deposed that she made this statement because the Karbhari Popat threatened her with a whip, and stated that if she did not say what he told her, he would have her taken to Bombay, and put to death after being dragged from one part of the City to another. The first-class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, Rao Bahadoor Choonilal Maneklal, saw no reason to doubt that some such threat was made. Said the learned judge: "Our experience tells us that in cases of this description coming from Native States, the officers of those Native States, and even some of the low-paid servants of our Government, do take care to see that a dispute arises." It may be here stated that the judges of the High Court, sitting in appeal, Justices Bayley and Candy, hold that the allegation of threat was absurd. Popat apparently did not altogether believe what Pan had told him, for he reported that the child was really Bai Bajirajba's, but he pointed to certain discrepancies. He also recommended that the genuineness of a letter, partly in Nahar Sing's writing, and with his seal affixed, asking his brother-in-law to engage a wet-nurse for the child, should be inquired into.

The Collector, however, finding that the senior widow and Nahar Sing's mother were satisfied, and that no objection was made by any one, directed the estate to be entered in the name of the infant, as Nahar Sing's son and heir. In January Bai Bajirajba returned to Mehlol with the child which was shown everywhere as the heir. A quarrel soon arose between the ladies of the family as to the management of the estate. Bai Bajirajba desired to keep it in her own hands, while Sardarba, her mother-in-law, endeavoured to obtain possession. Two relatives of the latter, landed proprietors in the district, petitioned the Collector, claiming the estate, on the ground that Bai Bajirajba had borne no son. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Younghusband, was directed to hold an inquiry, and, guided by the statements of Sardarba, and C. Blum, a midwife, whom he had directed to examine Bai Bajirajba, reported that the child was supposititious. The High Court finds that there was no sufficient basis in those statements for a satisfactory opinion. Sardarba tried to prove too much, and she was not called upon to explain why she had delayed so long to make any protest against the acknowledgment of the infant. The Government considered Blum's statements so unsatisfactory that they declined to accept it, and ordered the Collector to inform Bai Bajirajba that she must be examined by Dr. Edith Pechy. The Mamlatdar personally presented the Collector's letter to Bajirajba, with instructions to bring back her written answer. She refused to undergo any further examination. The Collector cancelled the recognition of the infant, and called on Dariaba, the senior widow, to adopt a son, to Nahar Sing. The Government in the Political Department approved of this action, but Government in the Revenue Department, with the concurrence of Government in the Political Department, thought better of it. It was resolved to attach the estate, and let the two widows determine the right of succession by resort to the Civil Court. Thereupon Bajiraj instituted a suit as guardian and next friend of the infant, against Dariaba to have him declared the legitimate son and heir of Nahar Sing. The case was tried in the Ahmedabad Court. The Subordinate Judge finding that so much oral evidence had been manufactured on both sides, and the material discrepancies and contradictions were so great, that he resolved to decide the case according to his view of the undisputed facts. He decided unhesitatingly that the defendants' case was false, and the plaintiff's true, notwithstanding the existence of some suspicious circumstances. It was admitted that Bai Bajiraj left Mehlol for Chachka in October, and the statement of the defendant that the object of the visit was to see a relative who was ill, was false. Again no news of Nahar Sing's illness was sent to Bai Bajiraj, and the news of his death was not communicated at once. But the news of the alleged birth of the infant was sent at once to Mehlol, and neither Sardarba nor Dariaba had protested. The presumption then was that if Sardarba had been allowed to have the management of the estate the legitimacy of the infant would never have been called in question. A statement that the child first put forward died, and that another was substituted was false. The Subordinate Judge held that the inference in favour of the child was irresistible. The judges in appeal hold, however, with the Privy Council, in a decision quoted by the Subordinate Judge, that "a case is not necessarily false and dishonest, because it rests on a false foundation and is supported in part by false evidence." The plaintiff's case rested partly on manufactured evidence, yet the Subordinate Judge decided in favour of the claim. The Appellate Court takes the same view with regard to Daraba's case, and reverses the decree of the lower Court. Daraba was a dummy put forward by unscrupulous person, and it does not follow that because they manufactured false evidence, that the plaintiff's case is true. The Judges point out that it is improbable that no communication was made to Bajiraj for some days after her husband's death because of her condition, for, according to Hindu custom, it is imperative to send immediate intimation of the husband's death. Such a communication could have been made and probably was made by Chotalal, the Karbhari, who was master of the situation when Nahar Sing unexpectedly died. He had access to Nahar Sing's seal, which he could easily have affixed to the sheet of paper at the top of which Nahar Sing had written his name and an invocation to the Deity, probably to have the document ready for some unfulfilled purpose. The letter conveyed simply a request to his brother-in-law to procure a wet nurse, and was dated in October, before the need for one had become urgent. It would be quite unusual to affix a seal at all to such a letter, and no action was taken to carry out Nahar Sing's supposed instructions. No other letter to Nahar Sing making reference to the condition of his wife exists.

On Nahar Sing's death, the Mamlatdar of Godra attached and took possession of the estate, on the ground that Nahar Sing had left no issue. It is self-evident, say the judges, thas it was to Chotalal's interest that there should be a minor heir, so that he might remain practically in full charge of the estate. It would not be difficult to him to persuade the ladies to this, seeing that it is quite possible that they supposed in their ignorance that on Nahar Sing's death without issue, the estate would lapse to Government, or go to collateral and they would lose all. This would explain their acquiescence, until two of Sardarba's relatives undertook to claim the estate as next heirs. The conspiracy was probably formed at the time of Nahar Sing's death, for otherwise advantage would have been taken of the journey of Bajiraj to Chachka to announce that an heir was expected. No announcement of the kind seems to have been made until Chotalal wrote to the Collector on the day of the Thakore's death. The Court holds that it was possible for Chotalal to have sent off secret and immediate notice to Chuchka of Nahar Sing's death on the afternoon of 27th November, and of the report made to the Collector. Ex-hypothesi this message was the first intimation that a child was to be procured. Here the question suggests itself where did the supposititious child come from? It was needed at once and must have been procured on the spot by purchase or by theft on the spur of the moment. How comes it that the inquiries immediately set on foot failed to produce evidence that an infant had been obtained in Chachka or the neighbourhood? The judgment makes no reference to this difficulty, while dwelling on the fact that a messenger could have reached Chachka on the 28th or 29th November. The only person present at the alleged birth was Hamjiba, the mother of Bajiraj. The other witnessses carefully refrained from stating that they were actually present. The Appellate Judges remark upon the fact that a lady of some position, sent specially some weeks beforehand to her mother's house in the expectation of the birth of an heir to a large estate, should be without any assistance, no one being on the spot to testify to the birth except her mother. "After some years," it is drily remarked, "the evidence is naturally improved, but the only way to test such evidence is to see what was said at the time." Karbhari Popat had taken the evidence of two women from Chuda, whom he had sent for to examine Bajiraj. They were refused admission. Subsequently they were admitted, and one of them gave evidence, the value of which is estimated thus by the Appellate Judges: "Is this statement of a poor illiterate woman, who for a small sum could probably have been induced to depose to anything, sufficient to outweigh the other facts in the case?" At a later period the plaintiff declined to be examined by Miss MacGeorge, a lady-doctor of the Ameelabad Zenana Mission, but subsequently she agreed to be examined by that lady-doctor and Miss Wyckoff, a lady-doctor who practised in Bombay, and possessed the degree of a doctor of medicine of Chicago. Miss Wyckoff swore that Bai Bajibai had had a child. Miss MacGeorge deposed with equal confidence the contrary. The Subordinate Judge gave credit to Miss Wyckoff's statement on the ground that she had a larger experience than Miss MacGeorge. The Appellate Judges, finding that the former was twenty-three years of age in 1888, and the latter, who had studied in Dublin and in Vienna, was thirty-seven years of age, could not accept the Subordinate Judge's view on this point. In the result their lordships find that the only theory that fits in with the various inconsistencies in the case is that Chotalal, with the connivance of Sardarba and Daraba, formed the plan of putting forward the supposititious son of Bajiraj, in order to prevent the estate going into the hands of Government on Nahar Sing's death without issue, and that the letter with Nahar Sing's seal, was prepared and sent to Chachka to account for Bajiraj being unable to nurse her child. They have, therefore, reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge, and leave Bai Bajirajba to pay all the costs.

THE announcement of the intention to send Lord Roberts as chief in the mission to the Amir of Afghanistan, was unexpected, and has been much canvassed. The predominant feeling was one of incredulity, it being difficult to suppose that the Government would, except for the gravest reasons, despatch the Commander-in-Chief across the frontier except at the head of an army. In its novelty and boldness the idea recals the proposal of General Gordon that the Viceroy and himself should go without escort to Kabul, convene a durbar of the Sirdars—then at the head of the resistance to the second invasion—ascertain their wishes, and come to a settlement in accordance with the common interests of India and Afghanistan. That plan did not recommend itself to the Viceroy, Lord Ripon and General Gordon left India to proceed to Pekin with a view to dissuade the Chinese Government from their supposed intention of making war upon Russia. It may be assumed that Lord Roberts will not go to meet the Amir until the Government of India have received the full assurance, which they are now awaiting, that the Amir is desirous of conferring with him on the serious questions which have been pending for some time past. Our Simla correspondent states that, although it is probable that Lord Roberts will meet the Amir on Afghan territory, if a mission does go, no details are as yet settled as to the strength of the escort, nor are the officers who will accompany Lord Roberts designated. The fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India is selected for this Mission will be regarded everywhere, both in India and abroad, as an intimation that the questions to be discussed are more of a military than of a diplomatic character. Were it not for this consideration, it could be wished that an experienced diplomatist were selected to negociate with the Ruler of Afghanistan. Not that we doubt the capacity and force of character of Lord Roberts—quite the contrary. But where the risk is so great, India could better spare a lesser man.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has apparently announced his intention to move a resolution in the next Session to neutralise Egypt, under a guarantee of the European Powers. Why this announcement should be made six or eight months in advance, it is not easy to understand. It may be taken for granted that when Parli

TELEGRAMS.

THE PROPOSED MISSION TO THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUG. 6.

WHAT is authentic is that a Mission may go to meet the Amir Abdurrahman at some town in Afghan Territory, for instance, at Jellalabad.

The despatch of the Mission will depend on the tenour of the reply of the Amir to the enquiries on the subject which, as I have already informed you, have been addressed to his Highness by the Government of India. If the Mission does go, Lord Roberts will, probably, be entrusted with it.

But no details are as yet settled as to the strength of the escort, or the names of the officers and others who will accompany the Commander-in-Chief.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

I hear on good authority that Mr. John Morley will be Secretary of State for India under the Liberal Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENT.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

It is believed that Parliament will be prorogued about the 20th instant.

The division on the Amendment to the Address expressing want of confidence in the Government in view of the result of the elections is expected to take place on the 11th inst.

Mr. Asquith will move, and Mr. Burt will second the amendment.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND EGYPT.

Sir Charles Dilke will move a resolution next session to neutralize Egypt, and place that country under a guarantee of the European Powers.

LEGAL REFORMS.

A Council of Judges, which has been sitting for some time, has reported in favor of the creation of a Permanent Commercial Court for trying mercantile cases, and also of a Criminal Appeal Court with the right to increase sentences.

THE SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The swearing in of members before the Speaker still continues. Amongst those who came up yesterday was Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who made an affirmation.

MR. KIER HARDIE.

Mr. Kier Hardie removed his cap in the House of Commons only when the Speaker called him to order.

NO CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

The authorities here deny that any deaths have taken place from cholera in Paris or Tours, and state that it was only choleraic diarrhœa, nevertheless the symptoms resemble those of cholera.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 6.

The Russian Government have made formal proposals to Germany for a Commercial Treaty between the two countries.

MORE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

A cholera riot has taken place at the township of Makarovka and at Varonej. The mob destroyed the hospital and attacked the doctors, who fled for safety.

The troops intervened, and stopped the disturbance.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

Cholera has appeared at Moscow, and also at Teheran, where thirty-nine deaths have taken place in two days.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

M. Hitrovo, who was notorious while Russian Minister at Bucharest for his intrigues against the Bulgarian Government, has been appointed Russian Minister at Tokio.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 6.

Congress was finally adjourned to-day.

THE LUCKNOW SEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 7.

The *Morning Post* learns from an unimpeachable source that the Lucknow bishopric has been accepted by Rev. A. Clifford, M.A., Cantab, Corpus Christi, Secretary to the Church Mission Society, Calcutta. The offer was made by H. E. the Viceroy, and is hailed with welcome in certain circles here. To the clergy of the Province it comes with surprise, as after the refusal by Archdeacon Atlay it was most earnestly hoped for the good of Churchmen and Nonconformists that the Rev. Mr. Whitehead, Superior of Oxford Mission, Calcutta, would accept it.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

The mission to Afghanistan will probably leave in October unless the Amir presses an earlier departure.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE RAJA OF HUNZA.

A Chinese representative of high rank is believed to be on his way to Gilgit to attend the installation of the new Raja of Hunza, on 15th September.

FIGHTING BETWEEN SUNIS AND SHIAHS.

Confirmation has been received of the news of the fighting between Sunis and Shiahs in Tirah. The Sunis were the aggressors. Under a mulla they attacked the Shiahs during the Mohurrum. The latter then collected and defeated their assailants with loss.

AMIN KHAN.

Amin Khan, with some of his Kuki Khel followers, has failed in his attempt to levy a force in Tirah to make another attack on the Khyber posts. He has consequently retired to Tordara.

THE GOMAL RELIEFS.

The troops despatched from Dera Ismail Khan to the Gomal frontier were only temporarily delayed by the weather, and subsequently proceeded to their destination.

DEATH OF REV. R. TITLEY.

The Rev. R. Titley, Railway Chaplain of Lahore, died from cholera, on Thursday night.

DAMAGES BY HEAVY RAIN.

The storms on the frontier continue at Peshawar. The Nayabasti has been washed away by heavy rain, and hundreds of houses have fallen. Unprecedented rain has fallen during the last twenty-four hours.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO OFFICERS IN BURMA.

Recent concessions as to privilege leave for officers in Burma apply to all European officers alike and to all members of the European services whatever their nationality. Section 45 of the Civil Service Regulations defines the term European.

CONSTRUCTION OF TRAMWAYS IN BURMA.

The contract for the construction of tramways in Mandalay has just been given to Mr. W. J. Whelan who is bound to complete the contract by 6th August, 1893.

THE LATE DUSTOOR NASARWANJEE JAMASPJEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 7.

A large meeting of Parsees was held at Dastoor Hall to consider the best means of perpetuating the memory of Dastoor Nasarwanjee Jamaspjee, the late high-priest of the Parsees. Rs. 30,000 have been subscribed for this object. It was resolved to devote Rs. 25,000 for establishing a school for Parsee girls, and Rs. 5,000 for the annual Gumbhar feast in the deceased's name. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who presided, briefly sketched the life of the late high-priest.

A TOWER OF SILENCE FOR INDORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, AUG. 6.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has been pleased to grant to the Indore Parsee community four bhigas of land at Indore for a new Tower of Silence, in the absence of which the Parsees had to carry their dead to the Mhow Tower, a distance of twenty miles. The grant is thankfully appreciated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior (extra) left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, AUG. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, with the homeward mails of the 29th July, arrived here at midnight yesterday.

COLOMBO, AUG. 7.

French mail steamer Niemen from Calcutta arrived.

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 6.

THIS annual meeting came to a very successful conclusion to-day. The following were the results :—

FIRST RACE.—Rs. 199. ½ mile Handicap for 2nd class Galloways, 13-3 and under, that have started at the meeting.

Mr Eyre Lloyd's b a p Tempest, 7st 9lbs, Native 1
Capt Minchin's sk aus g C H, 10st 7lbs, Capt Anderson 2
Mr Harvey's ch ch g Friendship, 10st, Owner..... 3
Mr Kirk's b h ap Bayleaf, 10st 8lbs, Owner 0
Mr Meher's gr a p Special, 10st 8lbs, Mr Woolmer..... 0
Capt Slee's g ch m Lena, 10st 2lbs, Mr Bentinck..... 0
Mr S A W's gr a p Rosy Morn, 8st 12lbs, Native 0
Mr Heysham's gr a p M P, 7st 6lbs, Native 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against C. R ; 3 to 1 against Special ; 4 to 1 against Friendship, Tempest, and Rosy Morn ; 8 to 1 against Bayleaf ; and 10 to 1 against M. P.

Won by a length. Time—55½ secs.

SECOND RACE.—Rs. 199.—5 furlongs, for all Galloways. Maidens of the day weight for inches raised 2 stone 7lbs. If entered to be sold for Rs. 800, allowed 7lbs., if for Rs. 500, 14lbs. Winners of races or handicaps, value Rs. 150, penalized once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., thrice or oftener, 10lbs., extra.

Capt Le Gallais' b a p Thistle, 10st 12lbs, Owner..... 1
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 10st 7lbs, Capt Welman. 2
Aga Z Shah's gr a p Pekin, 10st 5lb, Aga S Shah..... 1
Major Radcliffe's gr a gal Barney, 11st, Capt Le Gallais } dead-
Mr Woolmer's b aus gal Trojan, 10st, Owner ..... } heat.
Mr Brooke's ch ch gal Despair, 9st, Mr Crawley..... 0
Capt Baxter's b a p Tiridates, 8st 10lb, Native 0
Mr Bomonji Ettulji's b ch m Zerina, 8st 8lb, Native 0
Major Radcliffe's g a p Blood, 8st 3lb, Gibb 0

Betting.—Even on Trojan ; 3 to 1 against Blood ; 4 to 1 against Barney and Pekin ; 6 to 1 against Despair ; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Pekin won by half length. Dead heat for the second place. Time—54 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—Rs. 199. One mile handicap for first-class galloways, 13-3 and under, who have started at the meeting.

Mr Cookson's br a p Last Straw, 9st 11lb, Mr Crawley 1
Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 9st 8lb, Capt Welman 2
Mr Eyre Lloyd's b a p Tempest, 8st 4lb, Native 3
Mr Woolmer's ch c m Mistletoe, 10st, Owner 0
Mr Moochool Shah's b a g Showhiman, 9st 10lb, Capt Anderson..... 0
Capt George's gr ch p How's That, 8st 13lb, Native 0
Capt Slee's b a p Friar, 7st 7lb, Native..... 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Mistletoe and Last Straw ; 6 to 1 against Showhiman, Moonshine, Tempest, and Friar ; and 10 to 1 against How's That.

Won by a length. Time—2 min.

FIFTH RACE.—Rs. 199. 7 furlong handicap for all Arabs who have started at the meeting, and have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 100.

Capt Harrison's b a g Volunteer, 9st 8lb, Capt Anderson.... 1
Mr Framji Darabji's b a g Imperator, 9st 1st, Ebrahim 2
Mr Woolmer's b a h Shumtave, 10st 7lb, Owner..... 3
Aga Z Shah's b a h Gunnam, 10st, Aga S Shah 0
Capt Chapman's b a g Silver Rein, 8st 12lb, Native 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Shumtave and Volunteer ; 3 to 1 against Imperator ; and 4 to 1 against the rest.

Won by a length. Time—1 min. and 43⅘ secs.

SIXTH RACE.—Rs. 199. 3 furlong handicap for all galloways, 13-3 and under, who were declared to start in the scurry on the 1st day.

Capt Minchin's sk aus g C R, 9st 11lb, Capt Anderson..... 1
Mr Harvey's ch ch gold Friendship, 9st 7lb, Owner 2
Mr Woolmer's b a p Hermit, 10st, Owner 3
Capt Slee's g ch m Lena, 9st 4lb, Mr Crawley 0
Capt Harrison's b ch gal Cavalier, 8st 12lb, Native..... 0

Betting.—Even on C. R. ; 2 to 1 against Hermit ; 4 to 1 against Friendship ; and 8 to 1 against the rest.

Won by a length. Time—39 secs.

IN order to promote the study of native languages by the rank and file of the British Army in India, it has been decided to divide the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani into two parts, and to redistribute the total amount at present granted as rewards for passing the Lower and Higher Standard so as to embrace the two Lower Standard tests now sanctioned as well as the Higher Standard test. The new rules will come into force on the 1st April.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

MR. GLADSTONE'S majority has only advanced just beyond forty—the exact figure will be 42 if the Orkney election is favourable to the Liberals—and in spite of the apparent satisfaction at Hawarden with the present situation, there is a pretty general opinion that the Thirteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria will have a short life. But its existence may not be so brief as is supposed in some quarters. The Unionists are calculating on the still unborn Ministry coming to an untimely end through want of cohesion of the diverse elements that form the Liberal party, and particular stress is laid upon the trouble that Mr. Gladstone will have to bear at the hands of the Anti-Parnellites as well as the Labour members. Then, again, it is said, that apart from these causes he will never feel safe, as the bulk of the Irish members will, failing financial assistance from the United States, be unable to remain in town all through the session. As to the Anti-Parnellites, the Unionists, it seems to me, are making too much of their desire and power to be a thorn in the flesh to the Liberals. Mr. John Redmond may not love Mr. Gladstone, but he loves Mr. Balfour less, and it is difficult to see what the Anti-Parnellites would gain by adopting the tactics recommended to them in the first instance by Unionist writers. That the latter made a mistake in assuming that the small but compact body of Irish Nationalists who cherish with such fidelity the memory of their late chief, Mr. Parnell, would run their heads against a stone wall appears to be admitted, for the ground has been changed. On the strength of a possibly inspired paragraph in *Truth* suggesting that other planks in the Newcastle programme should take precedence of Home Rule, the Anti-Parnellites are being warned by Conservative journals that the object of this manœuvre is to enable Mr. Gladstone to come back from the next election with a following sufficiently large to permit him to palm off a mild measure of Home Rule on the Nationalists. If that is the object it is one that ought not to be altogether distasteful to Unionists if they consider—as some of them do—that a system of autonomy for Ireland is sooner or later in one form or another inevitable. With regard to the Labour members they would appear to be in less danger from this quarter than was originally supposed. Mr. Keir Hardie, it is true, has announced his intention of sitting on the Opposition benches whatever Government is in power, but if he is not careful his opportunities of sitting in the House at all may be limited. He has been sharply told that he owes his return to Parliament mainly to voters who are Liberals first and eight hours men afterwards, and that these classes do not approve of his efforts to prevent Mr. John Morley's re-election when the new Cabinet is formed. Even the *Daily Chronicle*, without whose previous support the Keir Hardies, would not have ventured on such lengths, deprecates the threatened opposition to Mr. Morley at Newcastle, much as that paper dislikes the courageous stand he has made in declining to accept doctrines that he thinks will prove detrimental to the interests, not only of the country as a whole, but of working men in particular. Regarding the supposed inability of the Nationalists to stop in London all the time Parliament is sitting the Liberal leaders, I hear, have been told that they need have no anxiety on that account. However that may be, I am assured by a prominent Anti-Parnellite M.P., that his friends will always be on the spot when they are wanted. He thought that if Mr. Gladstone should happen, when he comes into power, to be defeated on a snap division the fault was more likely to rest with the Liberal members than with the Irish. Certainly the former have not in the past had a good reputation for being constant in their attendance at Westminster, but perhaps they will improve when they see how much depends upon their vigilance. Still the margin is very small, and Mr. Gladstone must calculate upon a certain slackness from the commencement in the many men who are expecting or hoping for office, and who must naturally be passed over. The Unionists, if they are depressed at the result of the General Election, do not show it. They are making a good deal of the fact that so far as England is concerned they have swept the board ; but obviously this is not an argument that people who are fighting for the continued unity of the Kingdom can carry very far, still they are entitled to make all they can of such admissions as those of Lord Brassey and Mr. T. P. O'Connor two pillars of the Liberal party as to the impossibility of passing a Home Rule Bill without a commanding majority on this side of St. George's Channel.

Lord Kimberley is the first favourite for the Secretaryship of State for India. The other names I hear mentioned in connection with the post are those of Lord Herschell (which will cause some surprise), Mr. John Morley, Lord Ripon, and Sir George Trevelyan.

"No man had better aspire to a seat in Parliament, still less to do any good when he gets there, unless he has previously hardened himself against any expressions of loathing and contempt on the part of those who hold political opinions different from his own." Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., it is to be hoped is hardened against the treatment he has received this week from the Unionist *Echo*. On Tuesday last the morning papers published an extraordinary piece of intelligence sent out by Dalziel's agency. Mr. Naoroji, it was stated, had received within the previous "three days thirteen telegrams from different Maharajas of India, transmitting to him sums varying from £500 to £5,000, in all £28,000 as an acknowledgment and an encouragement of his political service." The paragraph went on to say :—"The Maharaja (*sic*) of Hyderabad has placed at his disposal a sum of £10,000 in addition to the above for the purpose of enabling Mr. Naoroji to establish a memorial of some kind—a monument, a public library, or some similar philanthropic work—in his constituency." The statement created some excitement and more than one paper made it the subject of a leading article favourable to Mr. Naoroji. The *Echo*, not seeing through the hoax, not only accepted the statements as true by quite gratuitously, as it seems, chose to assume that they had been circulated by the member for Central Finsbury himself. He was severely taken to task by Mr. Passmore Edwards's paper for "flashing the wealth of India before the eyes of the British electorate ;" told that there was more purse-pride than wisdom in this display of riches ; and warned that in the circumstances he would carry with him less rather than more moral force on account of Indian money poured into his lap. Mr. Naoroji who probably would not have been sorry if the report were true at once took steps to contradict it. The same evening a contradiction appeared in an evening journal, and in the morning papers of yesterday there was a letter from Mr. Naoroji himself to the effect that though he has received many telegrams since his election he has not received any money from India. Dalziel's agency, on being applied to by the *Daily Chronicle* for an explanation said, on Wednesday—the morning after the denial appeared in the *Pall Mall*, but before the publication of Mr. Naoroji's letter :—"Our later information is to the effect that the report as given is perfectly true, and that it will be publicly verified before long." The *Echo*, in its issue of yesterday, returned to the matter in a manner that, to say the least, must be considered unusual. "No doubt, Mr. Naoroji," it says, "has been informed of the big mistake he made"—he made !—"in parading the wealth that was poured into his lap by the Maharajas of India." We are told that "he does not attempt to contradict or correct any statement made. He merely says he has not received any money from India. Of course not, and for the best of all reasons. There has been insufficient time since his election to receive anything from India but telegrams." This wiseacre in not aware of the facilities for telegraphing remittances that we enjoy in these days. He goes on to say that Mr. Naoroji in no way improves his position by his explanation, but rather makes it more dubious. "There is an Oriental obliquity in his statement which will not raise him in the esteem of the British public for courage and candour. If he has not received the promised money he will in due time. Dalziel's agency says that the report in reference to the money is perfectly true, and will be publicly verified before long. Mr. Naoroji cannot help having money poured upon him by Indian princes, but he can help making a parade of it, and when finding he had made a mistake there was no necessity that he should shelter behind an equivocation." This evening's *Echo* contains another letter which one would think was sufficiently categorical even for such a suspicious gentleman as Mr. Passmore Edwards. "I may explain explicitly," says Mr. Naoroji, "that I know nothing whatever about it, for *all* the telegrams I have received there is not a word of the slightest intimation of any itention or promise of any kind of any money sent or to be sent to me or to anybody for me." And then he adds what everyone except the editor of the *Echo* knew before that the money had any been sent could have been received by telegraph. Mr. Passmore Edwards publishes this further denial without a word of comment either in the way of apology or justification.

The meeting of Indians held on Wednesday to thank the electors of Central Finsbury for choosing Mr. Naoroji as their representative was well attended, and the speeches were as a whole decidedly sober. Even Mr. J. M. Maclean if he had been present would have found little to complain of except perhaps in some of the remarks of the clever young gentleman, named Ghose, who is not as the *Star* man curiously enough supposes, the orator of the same name who stood as a candidate for Deptford. The speaking was not entirely in the hands of students. The chairman is a man of mature years, so also are Mr. J. C. Sarkar, a Native Christian, hailing from the North-Western Provinces, and Mr. P. C. Roy, of the Bengal Civil Service. More than one of the speakers referred to our Parsee friend, as the forerunner of other Indian M. P.s. This I think was a mistake. If I may say so, Mr. Naoroji has been returned not because but in spite of the fact that he is a native of India. He certainly would not be member for a British constituency to-day if he had not succeeded in convincing a majority of the electors of Central Finsbury that his long residence in this country and the special attention he has paid to economic questions fits him to be a thoroughly good representative of English electors. A Bengalee barrister, however eloquent he might be, would have even greater difficulties to contend against than Mr. Naoroji has had to face, and they have not been slight. While I believe a fair number of Englishmen are glad to see Mr. Naoroji in the House there is no desire to encourage such candidatures, as will be found to their cost by any native gentleman who fired by his success may endeavour at the next or succeeding general elections to enter Parliament. In the event of the Thakore of Gondal being unable to take the chair at the Holborn Restaurant dinner Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., will preside. As the affair is I learn to be of a friendly not political character, there is some appropriateness in Mr. Bhownuggree acting as chairman. His selection for the post is another instance of the moderating influences that are at work among Mr. Naoroji's Indian friends in England.

The Cardiff paper, in which Mr. Maclean is interested, publishes evidently from the pen of that gentleman a description of the causes which led to his unexpected defeat. I say unexpected, for though when the Irish question was very acute three or four years ago, Mr. Maclean was doubtful about his ability to retain his seat, lately he was confident of being returned. Mr. Maclean denies the statement made in a Manchester paper that he was "out of touch with the factory operatives" on account of his opposition to Sir Henry James's Factory Bill, but he admits that his attitude with reference to that measure was made a grievance of by the Trade Union leaders. He attributes the success of his oppponents partly to their "dishonest tactics in circulating misrepresentations and calumnies," and partly to the miscalculations made at his own head-quarters as to the number of electors who would record their votes on the polling day. His local managers told him that with 12,500 pledges he would have a majority of 500. It turned out that he would have required 13,000 pledges to get in. On the eve of the polling day, we are told, he went the round of the clubs to see how things were going on and afterwards remarked to his host : "We are going to be beaten to-morrow. These people have no faith in the results of their own canvass." Mr. Maclean's own place at the bottom of the poll is put down to the animosity of certain Trade Union leaders whose vanity we are with refreshing candour told he "had wounded by a freedom of speech which as his friends know is customary with him." Then he "actually dared" to think for himself on the question of bimetallism and "refused to obey a decree issued by Mr. James Mawdsley, Mr. J. T. Birtwistle, Mr. T. Ashton, and other members of the executive council of the Textile Workers' Federation, who issued their commands from Manchester that all candidates for seats in Parliament should bind themselves to vote for a parity of exchange between goldand silver without even waiting for the report of the inter-National Conference to which England has accepted an invitation." Although we used to be told *ad nauseam* that what Lancashire thinks to-day England thinks to-morrow, Mr. Maclean is not too complimentary to the intelligence of the workmen of the cotton manufacturing districts. "These working men," we are told, "do not condescend to argue the question ; in fact, they cannot do so, for it is no disparagement to them to say that they are quite incapable of understanding it. They are merely the dupes of a silver ring in England and America, who have got their pockets stuffed full of silver securities, and wish to unload them at the expense of the English people." Mr. Maclean is very bitter against the Trade Union leaders for throwing him over after he had done the "most substantial service" to the factory operatives by taking the lead in the agitation against raising the age of half timers and "by getting an Indian Factory Act passed which has raised the wages of labour in India, and thus restricted competition." We all knew that Mr. Maclean in the task he set himself to accomplish at the expense of the Indian mill industry never professed to be actuated by humanitarian or philanthropic motives ; but I do not remember that the objects he had in view were quite so openly confessed. I am afraid that after Mr. Maclean's cynical confession his old friends in Bombay, and I suppose there are some of his contemporaries still in your midst will not be quite so sorry for him as they would be in other circumstances. He is convinced that if he had been allowed to "attack the Trade Union leaders personally for their shabby conduct towards him" he would not have been left out in the cold. He does not say whether he intends to offer himself again to the same constituency at the next elections. I hear that another Anglo-Indian, who was unable to secure his re-election, has bidden or is about to bid his old constituents a final adieu. I refer to Sir W. C. Plowden who was beaten so severely by a local gentleman of opulence and popularity. Sir W. Plowden has powerful political connections—his wife is sister of Lord Burton—and should the ex-Bengal Civilian pine for the House of Commons he will not remain long without a seat.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to August 2, 1892 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93.....	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892 to July 30, 1892	6,672,400
Balance to be remitted from July 31, 1892, to March 31, 1893	10,327,600

AN officer belonging to a crack French cavalry regiment has just been placed on the retired list under very peculiar circumstances. While visiting his friends in the Department of the Rhone he attended a Socialist meeting, and making his way to the platform in uniform declared that his squadron was under orders to leave for the scene of a strike, but that he would refuse to march against the people. The officer in question was put under arrest for a month and was brought before a Court of Inquiry. Pending the issue of the decree which places him on the retired list, he wrote a letter violently attacking the army and the Minister of War. The missive was intended for immediate publication, but was kept in the background by those to whom it was addressed until it was considered that its appearance in print could not affect the interests of the author. This officer is evidently determined to make the most of his freedom, for he has lost no time in re-appearing on the platform at another Socialist gathering.

ANGLO-INDIAN M. P.S AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

MR. G. N. CURZON retains his seat of the Southport division of Lancashire by a slightly-increased majority. In 1886 the Southport electorate numbered 8,437, and the result of the polling was : Curzon (Conservative), 3,723 ; Dr. Pilkington (Liberal), 3,262, giving Mr. Curzon a majority of 461. At the contest this week the number of electors who voted was 8,930, which was 86 per cent. of the total number on the register. The result was :—Curzon (Conservative), 4,752 ; Pollard (Liberal), 4,148, giving the Under Secretary for India a majority of 604. It will be seen that both sides increased their poll by upwards of a thousand votes. The election was well fought out, the Liberals having secured a very good candidate in Dr. Pollard, but, on the polling day, the number of Conservative favours worn showed that Mr. Curzon's popularity exceeded that of his opponent. The colours of the successful candidate were largely worn by ladies, a circumstance which his adversary attributes to the fact that the Under-Secretary for India is a good looking and decidedly eligible bachelor. But the voting proved that Mr. Curzon has his admirers among the sterner sex, and, if further proof of this assertion were needed, it would be found in the fact that when the newly-elected member was addressing his friends at the Conservative Club after the contest was over, a voice interrupted him with the complimentary assurance that "you are the rising young man of England," a statement which was greeted with cheers. The hon. member, however, has his candid friends as well as his flatterers. The local Liberal organ speaks of him and his victory with much bitterness. It regrets the issue of the Election, not merely on political but on personal grounds, and its regret is on Mr. Curzon's account. It fears the consequences to that gentleman will be of a deplorably deteriorating character. It has watched, it says, "Mr. Curzon's later political development with sincere concern and apprehension. He certainly has not exhibited growth since his scratch election six years ago. He always had an inordinate opinion of himself, and even at the University earned a soubriquet from his irrepressible assumption of superiority Latterly, however, to his other defects have been added the unpardonable vices of vulgar bounce and bragg adocio. For this reason alone, and solely for the young man's own good, we should have rejoiced to see him experiencing the chastening ordeal of defeat. It would have been immensely to his advantage, and speaking from a long experience, we can confidently say that we never encountered a young man bent upon a public career who so sorely needed the stern discipline of adversity. The only excuse we can make for him is that the sycophants and parasites who surround him have so drugged him with their poisonous vapours that they may have, to some extent, deadened his mental perceptions, and most certainly his sense of political proportion and the eternal fitness of things. We can only trust rather than hope that his fresh undeserved success will not confirm him in those defects and intensify those vices at which we have only faintly hinted. However, such as he is, the constituency which has again elected him will have to put up with him."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, in its lively little pen and ink sketches of the new Members of Parliament, deals with Mr. Curzon in a more kindly spirit. George the Second, it tells us, "has succeeded George the First—so the Southport wags said—and the new king took the hearts of his people by storm, and no wonder, for the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon has a kind of almost regal splendour about him which, coupled with a happy knack of success, has caused him to excel in all his undertakings. He carried off innumerable prizes at Eton and at Oxford—where he went as a Commoner to Balliol—he took a first in 'Mods,' and won the Stanhope Historical Essay Prize. In 'Greek' he was given only a second, but this mistake on the part of the examiners was promptly rectified by his being elected to a Fellowship at All Souls. He made a first-rate President of the Union, and his speeches there, as well as at the Canning Club, were even then models of aristocratic oratory. Latterly he has received another lift upwards by being chosen Under-Secretary for India in Lord Salisbury's Government. This promotion he partly earned by a long period of travel in the East, where he studied the Central Asian question on the spot, and produced what his friends describe as a classic upon Persia. His brief period of office was chiefly distinguished by a little breeze with Mr. Swift McNeil, whom he rather prematurely accused of inaccuracy. He is one of the few Conservatives who had put temperance reform in the forefront of their programme during the present election, and, in his address, he advocated both local option and Sunday closing. As a speaker the best thing to say about Mr. Curzon is that he is of the Union, Unionist—true, no doubt, in the political sense, but no longer in the academic one. As a mattter of fact he is a good speaker, who is rapidly purging himself of the little exuberances and pomposities of his Oxford days. He dresses well. He writes articles on everything for the monthlies. He is only 33, looks even younger, and is still unappropriated."

Mr. Seymour Keay keeps his seat for the Elgin and Nairn boroughs with pretty much the same majority as he gained it by at the bye-elections of October, 1889. He was opposed by Sir William Gull, a Liberal Unionist, whose chief claim to distinction is that he is the son of the late eminent physician of that name. Sir William, however, it is right to say, had a good career at Oxford, and has enjoyed about nine months' experience on the London School Board. As he is only 32 years of age he has plenty of time in which to carve out a career for himself; but, for the present, he will not have the chance of earning laurels in the Commons House at Westminster. The result of the poll on Wednesday was : Keay (Liberal), 2,533 ; Gull (Liberal Unionist), 1,978 ; majority 555. When Mr. Keay first contested the seat in 1889 the figures were : Keay (Liberal), 2,573 ; Logan (Liberal Unionist), 2,044 ; majority, 529. There is a large fishing population in the Elgin and Nairn constituency, and Mr. Seymour Keay has managed to convince the fishers that he is the right man to look after their interests. The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us that Mr. J. Seymour Keay earned for himself in the last Parliament the name of Mr. Saymore Keay, but that the name is not altogether happy because the hon. gentleman stands in no need of encouragement to continue talking. It is to his credit that he has an appalling mastery of facts, figures, and fractions, but at the close of his speeches there is seldom anyone left to dispute them. Nevertheless, he continues to maintain his popularity with his constituents, though occasionally he is regarded at St. Stephens as a bit of a bore. His printed address to the electors at the beginning of the present contest was, perhaps, the longest document of the kind issued by any candidate ; but length is one of Mr. Keay's great points. He is, we are further informed, a Scotchman by birth, and is fifty-two years of age. Having served an apprenticeship in an Edinburgh bank, he went to India in 1862 as manager of several branches of the Bank of Bombay. He succeeded in establishing an agency at Hyderabad ;and, owing to the representations of Sir Salar Jung, he resigned his office in the Bengal Bank, and took service with a view of inspiring confidence in the native capitalists of Hyderabad under the Native Government. His sympathies with the rights of the natives of India were, however, says Mr. Keay's biographer, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, subversive of the personal interests of certain Anglo-Indians, and Mr. Keay's appointment was cancelled. Mr. Keay speaks several of the native languages with fluency, and, besides his knowledge of Indian finance, has special acquaintance with Egyptian affairs. He has frequently visited the Land of the Pharoahs, and is the another of the vigorous exposition "Spoiling the Egyptians." He is an out-and-out Home Ruler for Scotland, and is all alive on the Crofter question. He has more than once brought in a Bill for securing comfortable homes for farm servants ; and, finally, if he could have his own way, we are told, that he would make short work with the House of Lords.

THE price of grain is going down in the Ferozepore district. The cultivators are busy on account of the copious showers which have continued steadily during the past week, but as soon as the zamindars finish sowing they will pour into the market the grain that they have kept back. The prices must fall, and the days of the grain dealers, who have got thousands of maunds in store, are numbered.

FLOODS IN RAJPUTANA.

THE SANKARIA BRIDGE DESTROYED.

SERIOUS floods, accompanying heavy damage, are reported from Rajputana. The railway bridge over the Sankaria River, between Bhandu and Ungha, has been destroyed. The Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway sends the following official account :—

"Sir,—I beg to inform you that telegraphic intimation has been received that the central pier of the railway bridge over the Sankaria River, between Bhandu and Ungha, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been washed away, owing to heavy floods, caused by continuous rain in the surrounding districts. Though communication has been temporarily suspended, as the water has not yet subsided, arrangements are being made to put in a diversion, which will probably be ready by Tuesday next, and, in the meantime, passengers and mails will be transhipped at the break."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

A SUPPOSITITIOUS HEIR.

ON July 25th, their Lordships gave the following judgment in the case of Bai Dariaba, widow of Naharsingji Pratapsingji (original defendant) appellant *versus* Bai Bajirajba, widow of Raval Shri Naharsingji Pratapsingji, suing as guardian and next friend of one Ravalji, described in the plaint as Ravalji Raisingji, a minor (original plaintiff) respondent. Appeal from the decision of Rao Bahadur Choonilal Mankchal, First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, in suit No. 967 of 1886.

Pratapsing, Thakor of Mehlol, an estate in the Panch Mahals district, died on 21st July, 1883, and was succeeded by his son Naharsing, who on 25th February 1883 had been married to Bajiraj, daughter of a Grassia at Chachka, under Chuda in Kattywar. About 11th October 1883 Bajiraj went to visit her relatives at Chachka, and not long afterwards Naharsing went to Ahmedabad for medical advice. On the day of his return to Mehlol, 27th November 1883, he died, and on the same day Chotalal, his karbhari, made a written report in the name of himself and of Naharsing's mother Sardarba to the Collector of the district, stating that Naharsing had died that day at 4 p.m., and that the junior wife, the lady of Chachka, was pregnant, and had gone to her parents' house, her full time being close at hand. The Collector at the suggestion of the Mamlatdar of Godhra, wrote to the Political Agent, Kattywar, for enquiries to be made as to the truth of the above assertion. These were made by Popat, who was then officiating as karbhari of the State of Chuda. Popat came to Chachka on the evening of 11th December, and made enquiries on the 11th, 12th, and 13th December. In the meanwhile, on the night of the 1st December Bajiraj had (it was asserted) given birth to a son. It is clear that on 2nd December a telegram was despatched to Mehlol, intimating this fact, and was apparently delivered by post on 3rd December : also on 2nd December a party of three or four persons started from Chachka and arrived at Mehlol on 3rd or 4th December with the tidings of the alleged birth. Naturally, therefore, Popat's enquiry, which began at Chachka on 11th December, related to the alleged birth of the infant. He in his report of 14th December was inclined to believe that the infant had been really delivered by Bajiraj, but he pointed out discrepancies (to be noticed further on), which made the case at first sight suspicious, and he called attention to a letter which had been shown to him, purporting to have been written by Naharsing to Bajiraj's relatives in Chachka, in which Naharsing mentioned his wife's pregnancy ; and Popat suggested that further enquiry should be made regarding the genuineness of this letter. The Collector of the Panch Mahals was satisfied without further enquiry as to the genuineness of the alleged birth, no one raising any objection. Early in January Bajiraj proceeded to Mehlol with the infant, who was publicly exhibited as Naharsing's son and heir; the Collector directing the estate to be entered in his name. So far there had been no dispute. But shortly afterwards a contest arose as to the management of the estate, Bajiraj wishing to keep it in her hands, while Sardarba, Naharsing's mother, was striving to obtain possession. The result was that petitions were made to the Collector by two Grassias of Rattanpur, Vajesing and Shivsing, relatives of Sardarba, and claiming to be heirs to the estate, on the ground that Bajiraj had never been pregnant and had borne no son. Eventually in March 1884, the Assistant Collector, Mr. Younghusband, by direction of the Collector, held a local enquiry : in April he had Bajiraj examined by an European midwife (C. Blim), and he made his report insisting that the infant was a supposititious child. It is unnecessary at present to consider how far Mr. Younghusband's proceedings can be treated as evidence in this suit ; it is enough to notice the undisputed facts, in order to trace the sequence of events. Admittedly Mr. Younghusband based his opinion solely on the statements of Sardarba and C. Blim. Neither formed a sufficient basis for a satisfactory opinion. Sardarba tried to prove too much, and she was never called on to explain why she had for so long a time never made any protest against the introduction of the infant. C. Blim's statement was considered by Government to be so unsatisfactory that they declined to accept it, and ordered the Collector to call on Bajiraj for an immediate examination by the well-known lady-doctor, Miss Peechey, M.D., Bajiraj waited upon personally by the Mamlatdar who brought the Collector's letter, declined to undergo any further examination, whereupon the Collector at once cancelled the recognition of the infant, and called on Dariaba, the elder co-wife of Bajiraj, to adopt a son to Naharsing. Government in their Political Department approved of the Collector's proceedings. Subsequently Government in the Revenue Department, (with the concurrence of Government in the Political Department) resolved that the best course would be to attach the estate and to let the right of succession be determined by the Civil Court. Hence the present suit, in which the infant by his alleged mother, Bajiraj, claimed as against Dariaba, the other surviving widow of

to wish to visit her own relatives, while her husband was seeking medical advice at Ahmedabad. If her pregnancy is proved *aliunde*, then it may be fairly presumed that she went to Chachka for the purpose of her confinement. The fact that her pregnancy or delivery may not be clearly proved is not inconsistent with the fact of her visit to Chachka. It is quite possible that she paid an ordinary visit to her relatives, and that advantage of the fact was subsequently taken to allege that she had gone to Chachka for the purpose of her confinement.

Next, as to Naharsing's illness. It is clear from the Ahmedabad Doctor's evidence that Naharsing was not then considered to be in a dangerous state. There is nothing to show that he thought himself or that his attendants thought him to be near death, when he went from Mehlol to Ahmedabad. According to Hindu custom (as the Subordinate Judge points out) it would be imperative to send immediate intimation of the husband's death. To suppose that this was not done because of Bajiraj's condition is directly contrary to what is asserted for plaintiff. Chotalal deposed that he communicated the news by letter on the third day (why not at once?—and *even the third day* would have been before the birth of the infant—), and Kalidas, the Police Patel, and other witnesses for the plaintiff deposed that such news should be sent at once; while Bajiraj and Hamjiba, speaking at the time to Popatbhai, said the news was first brought by Santok when he returned from Mehlol, whither he had gone to bear the tidings of the infant's birth. When examined on Commission in October 1887, Hamjiba said a letter had been received from Chotalal. No letter from Chotalal was produced.

The suspicious circumstances connected with this point will have to be taken into account, when it comes to be considered what theory fits best with all the facts of the case.

Now as regards the conduct of Sardarba and Dariaba, the latter, as remarked before, seems to be more or less a dummy. But Sardarba gave a deposition before Mr. Younghusband, and as it has been relied on as showing Sardarba's bad faith and strongly helping to prove the plaintiff's case, it may be noticed that the inference is certainly not that which the Subordinate Judge drew in plaintiff's favour. His theory is that a resolution to adopt a son to Naharsing having been taken by Sardarba and Dariaba within eight or ten days of his death, the conscience of the ladies prevented them from making any application to the Collector on that account, because they know that a son had been born to Bajiraj; but when they found Vajesing and Shivsing willing to fight, their conscientious scruples vanished. This theory is inherently inconsistent. If the conspiracy between the ladies and Vajesing and Shivsing was entered into before 10th December, why was no step taken to carry it out till the last day of January? Vajesing and Shivsing must have been just as willing to fight when the conspiracy was formed as later. It must be remembered that these persons are more or less ignorant: it is quite possible that they supposed that on Naharsing's death without issue the whole estate would lapse to Government, or go to collaterals, their interest therein vanishing. [On Naharsing's death the Mamlatdar at once attached and took possession of the estate on the ground that Naharsing left no progeny]. It is self-evident that it was to Chotalal's interest that there should be a minor heir, by which he would remain in almost full charge of the estate. It would not have been difficult for him to persuade the ladies that this was the best course to take for their interests, and thus the silence of Sardarba and Dariaba, till the quarrel arose, is explained.

It is evident that if Chotalal was at the bottom of any conspiracy, the same must have been formed at the time of, or at the most very shortly before, Naharsing's death. It is not pretended that Bajiraj falsely gave herself out as pregnant before leaving Mehlol, which she would have done, had there been any conspiracy then. If, therefore, there are indications of a conspiracy they must, to be good indications, fit inwith the theory that the conspiracy was formed just about the time of Naharsing's death. This, as will be shown, is the only theory which meets the circumstances of the case.

As noted above, the karbhari Chotalal reported the death of Naharsing and Bajiraj's pregnancy on the evening of 27th November 1883. The conspiracy, if there was one, must have been started by them. Was it possible for Chotalal to have sent off secret and immediate notice to Chachka, intimating Naharsing's death and giving warning as to what he had reported to the Collector? It was proved in the case that one can go from Mehlol to Chachka in two days and one night, spending the night at Ahmedabad. So, a messenger from Mehlol could have reached Chachka on the 28th or 29th November.

We now come to the evidence connected with the actual fact of delivery. Admittedly the only persons who can speak to that are the lady herself Bajiraj, her mother Hamjiba, the midwife Pan, Dai, the barber's wife, and Dhanubi, the maid-servant. The last named may be taken first. She is apparently a slave girl (concubine) of Bajiraj's brother, and accompanied Bajiraj on her marriage to Mehlol as maid-servant. When examined on Commission in October 1887 on behalf of the plaintiff she was questioned briefly as to Bajiraj having become pregnant at Mehlol, and she said "I did not see Bajiraj being delivered of a son because as I was then suffering from fever. I was not near." Subsequently in August 1888 she was cross-examined to test her credibility (Section 155, Evidence Act) as to the statements she had made to Popat on 12th December 1883. She admitted some of those statements, *e. g.*, that after the birth of the infant in a room below the upper storey where Hamjiba and Pan were alone with Bajiraj, she by Hamjiba's direction had called Dai. She denied other statements, which are proved by Popat, and there is no reason for supposing that Popat did not accurately record what the witnesses stated before him.

Having gone through the evidence of other witnesses, the judgment proceeds:—

The letter (131) which purports to have been written by the Police Patel, Kalidas, at the request of Naharsing, and to bear Naharsing's own writing of the invocation to the deity* at the top, and his signature and seal at the bottom, with a few words as to the necessity of engaging a wet nurse, is, if genuine, decisive of the question now in issue. If the Court is satisfied beyond doubt that Naharsing, when sending his wife Bajiraj to her brothers at Chachka on 11th October 1883, did send this letter with her, then all the other difficulties in the case must be overcome, and the justice of the claim admitted. There is evidence to show that the few words purporting to be in Nahar's handwriting are what they purport to be, and there is no satisfactory evidence to the contrary. Kalidas deposes to the circumstances under which he wrote the letter, and Samatsing, Bajiraj's brother, produced it before Popat on 12th or 13th December. Of course, if the letter was forged, the forgery was committed on or about the 27th November 1883, the day of Nahar's death. Chotalal could easily at that time have got hold of Nahar's seal; he admits he had Naharsing's keys; it is not difficult in this country to obtain at a short notice the assistance of men who are perfect copyists of handwriting. In the present case it is possible that the invocation words at the top were really written by Nahar, the paper being left in that state for any other occasion. It must be remembered that in the confusion consequent on Nahar's somewhat sudden death Chotalal must have been master of the situation. Therefore, there is no inherent improbability or impossibility in the document having been forged. But that is not enough. Admitting that we must consider "the habits and customs of the native inhabitants of India, their well-known propensity to forge any instrument which they might deem necessary for their interest, and the extreme facility with which false evidence can be procured from witnesses," (Pre Privy Council in *Banwaree Lal* vs. *Hetnarain Sing*) (1) 7 M. I. A., 148 at p. 155.), these considerations do not suffice by themselves to rebut the direct evidence in favour of the genuineness of the document. It must be shown that circumstances exist which clearly impeach or strongly discredit the genuineness of the document. Do such circumstances exist in the present case? In the first place it may be asked why should it bear Nahar's seal? It is not a formal or even quasi-state document. It is simply a note begging his brothers-in-law to get a wet-nurse for his wife. The impress of the seal leads to the suspicion that it was purposely used to lend weight to the assertion of the genuineness of the document. Nothing can be found but this one document.

But the contents of the document are not less extraordinary. The whole gist of the letter is that, whether Bajiraj is delivered of a son or daughter, a wet-nurse must be engaged. There was no suggestion that her mother should wait and see whether Bajiraj could suckle her child:—the wet-nurse *must* be engaged ("no jarur dhav rakhavi." —And yet as a fact in response to this urgent appeal in October, no attempt was made to engage a wet-nurse, though the mother is said to have gone her full time. And yet the letter said there must be a wet-nurse, *i.e.*, Bajiraj was not to attempt to nurse her child. Of course the only explanation of this is that Chotalal at Mehlol, finding that there was going to be a local enquiry at Chachka, feared that a fatal flaw in the plan would be the inability of Bajiraj to suckle a supposititious child. Hence the letter with the strict injunction to engage a wet-nurse, also serving as evidence of Bajiraj's previous pregnancy. This letter could well have been taken by Santok, whether he (as he told Popat) had arrived at Chachka from Mehlol on the previous day (11th December), or whether he arrived earlier. But Bajiraj's relatives forgot or had no time to engage a wet-nurse, and it was alleged that 13 days after the delivery the mother was in milk; and yet Bajiraj, in her letter to the Collector of 1st July 1884, said that she had not suckled her child, and so opinions might differ as to her delivery.

It seems to us that these important points can only lead to one conclusion, that the letter (Exhibit 131), is not genuine.

It remains to consider the so-called medical evidence.

It is admitted that the Hospital Assistant from Chuda was not allowed to see the lady in December 1883. The examination by the Chuda midwife has already been alluded to. Then came the examination by C. Blim at Godhra in April 1884. There is no evidence of this examination or of the facts attending it, so it cannot be discussed. Then we came to the proposal made to Bajiraj that she should be examined by an European lady, and her emphatic refusal to consent to this examination (1st July 1884). Considering the very peremptory terms in which the Collector addressed Bajiraj, sending the Mamlatdar to her to bring back her written reply, and the fact that she subsequently relented and was willing to be examined, too much stress must not be laid on this refusal. But we cannot agree with the Subordinate Judge that no importance whatever can be attached to the fact, or that it was impossible for Bajiraj to have gone from Mehlol to Godhra for the examination. Such a plea has not been urged for the lady, who could easily have consented to the proposed examination provided it was held at Mehlol. If she was anxious to prove her in nocence, it is difficult to understand the argument of the Subordinate Judge that "the fear of a criminal prosecution would by itself be a sufficient reason for her refusal." The Bombay Government certainly did attach great importance to that refusal, for the proceedings of the Collector were approved, accepting the refusal as a withdrawal of the claims of the boy put forward by her.

Then we come to her refusal to be examined by Miss MacGeorge, when that lady was taken to Mehlol by the defendant's pleaders on the occasion of a Commission for recording the evidence of Bajiraj at that place. This refusal was based on the plea that there was no order of the Court that she should be examined, and as there is something to be said for the plea, too much stress must not be laid on the refusal. Then there was the refusal to be examined by the lady-doctor nominated by defendant, even if the Court ordered it. This refusal, taken by itself, is perhaps not of much weight, but taken with the whole conduct of the lady, it cannot be altogether dismissed from consideration. Eventually after several weeks' delay Bajiraj consented to be examined by her own nominee (Dr. Lydia Wyckoff) and by defendant's nominee (Miss MacGeorge). That examination took place on 5th April 1888. Unfortunately the doctors disagreed as to the existence of certain clear unmistakeable signs which would have proved the fact of Bajiraj's delivery. Miss Wyckoff swore that those signs existed; Miss MacGeorge swore that those signs did not exist. The Subordinate Judge placed reliance on the assertions of Miss Wyckoff because she clearly had had more experience than Miss MacGeorge, and because the latter lady had (as remarked above) been taken by defendant's pleaders to Mehlol, and had had interviews with defendant's pleaders and with a medical gentleman assisting those pleaders, and "above all she knew that Mr. Desaibhai wanted to prove that Bajiraja had not been delivered of a child."

We are unable to agree with the Subordinate Judge's appreciation of this portion of the evidence. No doubt if we accept Miss Wyckoff's statements she seems for one so young (23 in 1888) to have had a remarkably extensive experience. Having in 1886 obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Chicago she "arrived in Bombay on 11th January 1887, practised in Bombay for a year and in the Berars for two months, and since the last year in Bombay." As she was examined in Court within fifteen months of her arrival in Bombay there seems to have been some mistake in the above statement. However that may be, it appears from the statements of Miss MacGeorge that she had examined 60 or 70 cases in order to judge whether a delivery had taken place or not; but the Subordinate Judge hold that Miss MacGeorge must be held to have had no experience, as the delivery in those cases was said to have taken place about three or four weeks before the examination, whereas Miss Wyckoff said that she had examined several hundred cases in which the interval between delivery and examination had exceeded about four or five months, and she had examined "within two dozen special cases" since her arrival in India, in all of which there were disputes as to whether there had been delivery or not. Some gentleman usually came and reported the case. In more than one instance the question arose in connection with the inheritance to an estate; but she could not recollect how many such occurred in her fifteen months' practice. It is not contended that most of the signs, which Miss Wyckoff swore existed and which Miss MacGeorge swore did not exist, would not have been visible whether four years or four months after delivery; it is difficult, therefore, to suppose that Miss Wyckoff was able to discover them owing to her experience above described. Miss MacGeorge is older (37 in 1888). She is a Licentiate of Medicine and Midwifery of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and having taken that degree in 1884, she then studied in Vienna for three months, practised in Buxton, and came to India to the Ahmedabad Zenana Mission Dispensary in September 1886.

There does not seem to be the slightest ground for impeaching the conduct of Miss MacGeorge. *Prima facie* it is improbable that a lady of her position would lend herself to such a fraud. On the other hand, the Subordinate Judge has alluded to a point, which, he says, is "worthy of serious notice." When alluding to the fact that both sides are guilty of manufacturing oral evidence, he says "on the side of the defendant there is the evidence of witness No. 160," who deposed to "the fact of Bajiraj having borrowed a large amount of money about a month before the lady doctors were examined in April 1888." The witness, it may be added, deposed that "the money was borrowed for the purposes of the present litigation." The plea that Bajiraj had to borrow money to make applications to Government is absurd. Government had nothing to do with the matter after January 1885, but referred the parties to the Civil Courts.

To sum up:—The only theory which fits in with the various inconsistencies in the case is that Chotalal with the connivance of Sardarba and Dariaba formed the plan of putting forward a son born to Bajiraj, in order to prevent the estate going into the hands of Government on Naharsing's death without issue. So a report was made to the Collector, and secret news was sent to Bajiraj. Then, or shortly afterwards, the letter (131), was prepared and sent to Chachka, to account for a lady just delivered of a child being unable to suckle it. The idea that no news was sent to Chachka of Naharsing's death on account of Bajiraj being so near her delivery is contrary to the plea of the plaintiff (though evidently a false plea) that such news was openly sent. The idea that it was too bold a conspiracy for Bajiraj never having shown or feigned marks of pregnancy, to pretend that she had been delivered, and appeal with such apparent straightforwardness to Sardarba, Dariaba, and the Mehlol midwife, is met by the fact that if Chotalal and the people at the Mehlol Darbar were parties to the fraud, (and their conduct shows that they must have been so at the first), then this apparent straightforwardness is easily explained. The Mamlatdar of Godhra apparently had some suspicions. The Subordinate Judge says that he "must have been overcautious," and that after suggesting that an enquiry should be made through the Political Agent, Kattywar, he went to Mehlol. But it is clear that it was *after* the Mamlatdar had gone to Mehlol on 28th November that he begged the Collector to wire to the Political Agent, Kattywar, for a "bandobast" to be made at the time of Bajiraj's delivery. It is noteworthy that this Mamlatdar was named as a witness for the plaintiff, but he was never called.

Popat got his orders on 11th December, and at once proceeded to Chachka. Arriving in the evening he at once called for the village midwife, who told a story which is admittedly inconsistent with Bajiraj having been really delivered, unless the explanation of Pan's having been threatened and bribed is accepted. That explanation is not proved, and is further inherently absurd. Popat continued his enquiries on 12th December, when Bajiraj refused to be examined, and the Hospital Assistant and Chuda midwives were sent back to Chuda. On the 13th December Bajiraj was examined by the Chuda midwives, and gave her deposition, as also did her mother, the midwives, the astrologer, &c., and the letter (131) alluded to above was produced. The oral evidence produced before Popat was scanty, and, as he himself pointed out, discrepant. There is no reason for presuming that the witnesses were "thrown into an utter confusion of mind." They were, as the record shows, given every opportunity of reconciling their statements. There is good reason for holding the letter (131) to have been forged. The only explanation of all these facts is that the enquiry was so prompt, and the conspiracy had been so hastily formed, that there was not time to prepare the details. It is a noteworthy fact that (as remarked by the Subordinate Judge) though Chotalal had reported to the Collector on 27th November the the fact of Bajiraj being close to her confinement and he knew the fact of the birth on 3rd or 4th December, he waited to see the result of Popat's enquiry before he made any report of the birth, which was not sent till 21st December. This certainly he would not have done, had the fact of Bajiraj's pregnancy and delivery been notorious and beyond doubt. The Collector, however, accepted the boy as Naharsing's heir. The infant was brought to Mehlol and publicly acknowledged; and had Bajiraj given in to Sardarba in regard to the management of the estate, "this dispute would not possibly have come into Court." But the women quarrelled: and as Sardarba and Dariaba did not like owing to their conduct to come forward themselves, they put forward Shivsing and Vajesing. Sardarba's petition of 2nd February 1884 is significant. Knowing that Chotalal had reported in her name, asserting Bajiraj's pregnancy, she stated that she had not authorized any report, and begged that no heed might be paid to reports made by Chotalal in her name. So, too, Dariaba in her petition of 3rd April 1884, complains chiefly against Chotalal's management of the estate.

The rest of the story is soon told. The women having quarrelled, disputes arose, and Mr. Younghusband's inquiry followed. Then came Bajiraj's refusal to be examined by Dr. Pechey, then the attachment of the estate, and the parties were referred to the Civil Courts. As not unfrequently happens each case, that of the claim and that of the defence has had to struggle through difficulties in which wicked and foolish managers involved it by fabrications of evidence and subornation or tutoring of witnesses. (See remarks of Privy Council in J. P. Wise et al vs. Sunduloonissa Chowdhrance et al (2). (2.) 11. M. I. A., 177 at p. 183. But after carefully reviewing all the evidence, and having regard to the general probabilities of the case, we have no doubt that the plaintiff's claim is not proved. We must, therefore, reverse the decree of the Subordinate Judge with all costs.

IN DEFENCE OF THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I find that the opponents of the Mhowra Bill are still trying to have the Bill vetoed by the Government of India, and make certain statements which require to be set right, I beg to submit herewith, for the information of your readers, the following statement, which has been compiled from the official papers laid before the Legislative Council, and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Statistics relating to the Thana District, to which the Bill is applicable, are as follows:—

Years.	Gallons consumed.	Illicit distillation cases in the whole Presidency.	Illicit distillation cases in Thana.	Rates of cases in the whole Presidency.	No. of crimes of all sorts in Thana.	Costs of Punitive Posts.
						Rs.
1885-86 ...	3,23,952	not available				648
1886-87 ...	3,27,708	not available				
1887-88 } *	2,62,290	690	373	55 p.c.	7,009	none.
1888-89 } †	4,07,446	1,186	606	51	7,301	none.
1889-90 ...	4,33,193	1,014	492	48	8,061	none.
1890-91 ...	4,07,154	575	408	70 p.c.	9,037	12,335
					10,350	15,525

* In these two years the experiment of raising the price of liquor and of relaxing the restriction on toddy was tried.
† 90 per cent. of these cases were from mhowra flowers.

One of the complaints made by some of the opponents of the Bill is that Government has not laid before the public the latest figures available. How unfounded this complaint is will be evident from the fact that the figures given in the above statement are up to the end of the year 1890-91, which expired on the 31st July 1891. This was the last official year for which the figures could possibly be laid before the Council and, therefore, we must judge of the merits of the Bill on these figures.

In taking into consideration the above figures we may avoid the years 1887-88 and 1888-99 during which time the experiment of raising the price of liquor and of relaxing the restriction on toddy was tried.

We find that the consumption of liquor which was only 327,952 and 326,708 gallons in 1885-86, and 1886-87, has risen to 407,154 in 1890-91, the latest official year for which figures could possibly be got. Is it not very unsatisfactory that the district which is already suffering from the curse of excessive drinking should make such a jump in the course of four years. Then look at the number of illicit distillation cases. The number of cases, which were only 234 and 375 in the years when there were no punitive posts at all, have now risen to 408, notwithstanding the heavy cost of Rs. 15,525 for establishment, specially engaged to check these crimes.

It appears that in 1888-89 the cases of illicit distillation rose to 606, and it is probable that by removing the restriction on toddy during that year and a part of the preceding year, a good deal of toddy juice was used for illicit distillation, in addition to the mhowra flowers, which remained unrestricted, while the price of the liquors was raised. Although the number of illicit distillation cases of 1888-89 was as high as 606, it will be seen that the ratio it bore to the total of the whole Presidency was less than what has been in 1890-91, the latest year.

The most important column to be considered is that of the total number of all sorts of crimes. It is steadily rising. During the last five years the total crimes of the Thana district has risen from 7,009 to 10,350, which gives an increase of 47 per cent. This enormous increase has taken place, notwithstanding the costly punitive posts stationed in the district during the last two years.

Thus it will be seen that both the consumption of liquor and crime are increasing in the district, the judicial and the medical officers of which strongly recommended that the vice of excessive drink should be checked by Government. The only practicable remedy to curtail consumption of liquor is to raise its price so as to discourage people from using it. But Government cannot raise the price until they can stop the illicit distillation of mhowra flowers, which seem to be taken advantage of to the extent of 90 per cent., for illicit distillation.

With such facts before him how can any impartial and reasonable man say that no restriction on mhowra flowers is necessary. How can anybody say that the increase in the consumption of liquor and crime should be allowed to go on unrestricted.

The opponents of the Mhowra Bill have not been able to dispute the correctness of the above figures, nor have they shown the fallacy of the arguments advanced in support of the Bill.

One of the opponents, Mr. Dantra, in his letter to the Legislative Council, suggests that the importation of mhowra flowers should be prohibited altogether, and that all the mhowra trees in the Government land should be cut down. This shows plainly that he considers the mhowra flowers to be a dangerous article. The provisions embodied in the Bill are much milder than those proposed by Mr. Dantra. If the Bill becomes a law, the mhowra flowers will be allowed to be imported with a system of permits, instead of prohibiting them totally; and, instead of cutting down the trees altogether, only their flowers will be brought into control, and other valuable products thereof, such as seed (which yields valuable oil) and berry will be allowed free from any restriction.

It is rather surprising to observe that an association like the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, who advocate for "*the health* and *happiness* of the people," do not care for the extension of the vice of drinking, which is a curse to the people. If the suggestion made by them in their petition to the Government of India, dated 26th July, 1892, were adopted, not only the illicit distillation of mhowra flowers will remain unrestricted, but both toddy and liquor will be made *cheaper*. If this course were adopted, the vice of drinking will be greatly encouraged and the poor people of Thana who already suffer with the curse of drinking, will be totally ruined. It is hoped that the Government of India will not be so inconsiderate as to adopt such a policy. The latest instructions from the Secretary of State, dated 16th May 1889, are "that any extension of the hab it of drinking among Indian populations is to be discouraged," and it is trusted that these instructions will always be acted upon.

It appears that some of the Press and Associations had committed themselves before seeing the nature of the present Bill and before considering the facts and arguments in support thereof. They thought this Bill was similar to one that was vetoed ten years ago, and, therefore, it must be unnecessarys and they, therefore, condemned this Bill even before seeing it proposed by the Select Committee or examining the facts brought forward in support of it.

The main object of the Mhowra Bill is to curtail the consumption of liquors, both licit and clandestine, and as the vice of drink is admitted to be an evil of a serious nature, no true friend and well-wisher of this country should oppose it.—Yours, &c.,

AN OPPONENT OF THE VICE OF DRINK.

Ahmedabad, 3rd August.

MISS LOTTIE COLLINS, the music-hall favourite, is not only alive, but well. It was rumoured the other day that she had died abroad. Miss Collins, on being communicated with, replied with the following telegram:—"Charles Morton, Tivoli Theatre.—How strange to read your own obituary. Please contradict the report of my demise. Am the liveliest corpse in London. I was never in better health. Will kill Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay before it kills me." One of the most interesting points in connection with this incident, says the *Morning Post*, is the fact that the report of the death of this popular lady caused as much sensation among the public as would have followed the passing away of half our public men.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN INCIDENT of a singular nature occurred yesterday in connection with the arrival of the English mail. The Sutlej was due to arrive in harbour at six in the evening, but shortly after three o'clock the signal guns at the saluting battery were fired, indicating the arrival of the English mail. Signals were run up at the P. and O. office and the Post office mail-carts were sent out to receive the mail. It turned out, however, that the ship sighted was the Ganges, a sistership to the Sutlej, which was due to arrive yesterday afternoon, with the China mail. The English mail was soon after sighted, and the vessel steamed into harbour at six o'clock, exactly to time. The Sutlej experienced a light monsoon from Aden, but high seas, and the captain reports cool weather in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. A rumour was current in Bombay that telegraphic information from Aden had warned the Customs authorities and the police that valuable property was missing on board the Sutlej; but on enquiry the captain stated that there had been no unusual incident during the voyage, and that there was no truth in the rumour.

VERY heavy weather continues on the Cherat Hills and the frontier hills generally. Twenty-one miles of railway between Attock and Peshawar have been rendered impassable. Several miles were swept away completely. A passenger train is blocked between the breaks, the passengers being carried by *ekkas* and *tumtums* from Peshawar to Khairabad, on the right bank of the Indus. The Kabul river is in heavy flood. The boat bridge at Nowshera has been completely swept away. The Trunk road so far as is known is intact. There is every sign of more rain.

IN view of the very pretty quarrel between the Bombay Government and the Corporation of Bombay over the police charges, writes the *Pioneer*, some observations in Colonel Wilson's Police report possess especial interest. Abundant evidence is offered that the force is undermanned, and that consequently its members are overworked. Last year, owing to peculiar circumstances, their labours were enormously increased; but even what may be called the natural and every-day duties to be performed, are now much heavier than they were. And so the Commissioner of Police regrets to observe that, "owing to the continuous and excessive work I am obliged to demand from the force, the percentage of admissions to hospital has risen to 142·85." It is brought out, moreover, that owing to the small number of constables available for posting in one quarter of the city, there has been an increase in the practice of the enterprising burglar. From these facts the Bombay Government is undoubtedly entitled to come to the conclusion that the force urgently needs increasing. It may be sincerely hoped that the Corporation—a sensible body in the main when their *amour propre* is not touched—will awake to a better mind, and set about protecting efficiently the people who are committed to their charge.

ON Tuesday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, James Edward Little, an apprentice, attached to the ship Rhine, was brought up from the General Hospital to answer a charge of voluntarily causing hurt by means of a revolver, brought against him at the instance of a Mahomedan servant employed in an eating-house in the New Market, on the 15th of July. Inspector McReady, in charge of the case, stated that on the night of the 15th of July, several apprentices from the different ships in port were on shore in the vicinity of the New Market. Two of these were seated in an eating-house at 10-30 p.m., and on seeing a number of their comrades passing by, they called them in. A dozen responded to the call, and entering demanded refreshment. The shop-keeper objected, as it was past closing time, but the boys being determined to be supplied, an altercation ensued, followed by a free fight, during which the Mahomedans used sticks and iron bars. Little, seeing that his side was getting the worst, and that the crowd of natives were on the increase, drew out a revolver he had on his person and fired a shot into the air with a view of frightening the mob. In the excitement which followed, Little fired a second shot in a downward direction, the bullet from which first passed through the palm of his own left hand, which altered its course, and ricocheting, entered the thigh of the complainant. The medical evidence would corroborate this fact, as the bullet, when extracted, was found to be as flat as a pice. There was little doubt that the shot was fired with the idea of frightening the mob, but Little had been guilty of a rash act in using a firearm in a public street. The Magistrate said that, taking into consideration the good character given to accused by the captain, together with the other grounds urged by his solicitor, he would not send Little to jail, but would fine him Rs. 50. He had been guilty of a very rash act, and he would advise him to be more careful in future.

GENERAL EAST, Commanding the Secunderabad District, and Brigadier-General Protheroe, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, start for the Budur district early next month to select a suitable site for the forthcoming camp-of-exercise.

THE Jhelum river has been in flood, and several Hindu temples situated on the banks have been washed away.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of quarters for students and servants at the Dehra Forest School.

IT is hoped that the Bacteriological laboratory to be attached to the Lahore Veterinary School will begin operations in the cold weather. The apparatus has been ordered from home.

IT appears probable that in the event of his return to French Indo-China, M. de Lanessan will make Hanoi his permanent head-quarters, instead of Saigon, which has hitherto been the capital. Admiral Fournier has resigned his command of the naval force in French Tonquin, owing, it is believed, to disagreement with the Governor-General.

THE Punjab Land Revenue Conference, consisting of Sir E. Buck, representing the Government of India, and Mr. Thomson, representing the Punjab, has concluded its labours, and no very important questions have been discussed.

THE experiment now under the consideration of local governments, at the instance of the Supreme Government, of utilising transport in peace time has been already successfully inaugurated with the Jeypore Imperial Service Transport, resulting in a saving to the State of Rs. 70,000.

IT having come to the notice of the Managing Committee that refunds on account of octroi actually exceed the annual receipts from the same source, it has been thought necessary to hold a special meeting of the Managing Committe for the consideration of the question as to whether octroi should continue to be levied or should be given up as a source of revenue.

Two sections of Mr. J. R. Bell's Mari-Attock extension scheme have been sanctioned, but it is not yet settled whether the section next Mari shall follow the advanced or retired alignment. Mr. Bell's scheme differs considerably from that previously made by Mr. Ramsay.

THE announcement that the Government contemplates the establishment of a Statistical Bureau attached to the Finance Department, the Lahore paper thinks, probably means the revival of the Statistical Department over which Sir William Hunter presided. The director of the new department would be Mr. J. O'Conor, of the Finance Department.

M. ROULEZ, who created such a sensation a short time since by announcing that he had fought four duels, one after the other, in the Bois de Boulogne, has been arrested by the police. He had entered the offices of the Consul-General of Nicaragua by means of a ladder placed against the window. He offered no resistance, simply stating that he had come to fetch a 500 franc note which he had left by mistake on the Consul's table the previous day. His explanations were so confused that the police commissary, believing him to be out of his mind, had him conveyed to an asylum for medical examination as to his mental condition.

THE Mounted Infantry Company of the Madras Volunteer Guards will go into camp at Guindy in the early part of next month, under command of Captain Henry Scott, who succeeded Captain J. A. Boyson. A number of new recruits have joined and the Company is now fairly strong. Several new features are talked of during the coming drill season, amongst others a long distance march. The workman-like uniform of the "Infants" has also been improved in appearance by the substitution of chain shoulder straps for the *khaki* straps that have been worn hitherto.

AT the last meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society, Herr Spen Hedin described his ascent of the Demawend, in Persia. He was able to accompany the Shah of Persia on his summer tour to the Elburz mountains with a caravan of 1,200 persons, who carried with them three hundred tents. A camp was made at a height of about 8,000 feet, from where Herr Hedin ascended the snowy Demawend, from whose summit the ships sailing on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea could be seen. The view embraces a superficies of 100,000 square kilometres. Demawend means "the Home of the Gods," and innumerable legends of heroes are connected with it. It is a volcanic mountain, and its oval crater, about 1,500 feet in circumference, was filled with snow. An odour of sulphur was prevalent. The height of the mountain was ascertained to be 18,250 feet.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the proposal of Major Maxwell, Political Agent, Manipur, to raise a police force consisting mainly of Manipuris. The force will collect the revenue from the hill tribes round about Manipur and keep them in order. It is to be five hundred strong, and will be armed with smoothbore carbines.

AT a meeting on Wednesday night of the Bengal Asiatic Society, Sir Charles Elliott in the chair, Professor Forrest read an interesting paper on certain maps and plans of Fort William and Fort St. George which he discovered during his recent visit to Pondicherry. A motion was carried authorising the council to enter into negotiations with the local Government in regard to the proposed scheme for placing ethnological enquiry in India on a systematic basis.

THE *Japan Gazette* says:—Serious news comes from the Korean capital. The Japanese Minister in that city, Mr. Kajiyama, telegraphs under date of the 17th ultimo, that explosive bombs were placed under the bed-room and state parlour of the residence of H. M. Dai-in-Kun, father of the King, and that on the night of the 16th ultimo one of the bombs exploded. Fortunately, the one under the bed-room remained intact and his Majesty escaped injury. The telegram conveying this information, though despatched on the 17th ultimo, only reached the Foreign Office on the morning of the 22nd, the delay being attributed to the damaging of the telegraph line from Seoul to Fusan. Upon this information some of the native papers criticise the present state of affairs in Korea. The Government power is said to be in the hands of the Bin family, which includes the Queen, while the influence of Dai-in-Kun is said to be great both with the people and the Government. China is represented as courting favour, therefore, with Dai-in-Kun, while the Bin family are angling for the friendship of Russia. The attempted assassination reported above is regarded as an outcome of the present rivalry between the two factions, but the conclusion is based on mere supposition and cannot yet be verified. Upon receipt of the news his Majesty the Emperor despatched a telegram of sympathy, and a similar message was sent by Viscount Enomoto, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A RESOLUTION is issued by the Revenue Department on the subject of the restoration and the maintenance of a higher standard in the art ware and manufacture of India. The main questions which appear to require consideration are (1) further promotion of drawing as a part of the general educational scheme; (2) employment of Oriental models in school drawing classes; (3) establishment of special drawing classes for special trades in Provincial schools; and (4) adoption of duplicate system types in Museum collections. The Governor-General is of opinion that a second Conference similar to that which met at Calcutta in 1883 should meet to consider the present situation, and opportunity will be taken of the Lahore Exhibition to hold the conference to discuss the questions under consideration, and local governments are invited to depute such officials as they think fit.

FOR several years past the acreage under seeds has remained almost stationary in these provinces of India for which statistics are forthcoming; and the figures for the season 1891-92, which are just published, show no important fluctuations. It is probable, moreover, that even in the districts from which no detailed returns are received the variations have been equally small. The area for 1891-92 was very slightly below that of the preceding year, but a little above the normal, while the out-turn shows a large increase, both as compared with the acreage and with that of 1890-91. This increase is due to the superiority of "mixed" crops in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and to satisfactory yields in the Central Provinces and Behar. The Punjab, Sind and the "pure" crop in the North-West Provinces showed diminished out-turns. The export trade in oilseeds shows a corresponding increase. It has fluctuated widely during the past ten years, but its value has amounted on the average to about three-fourths of the wheat trade, and it is apparently still growing in importance. Linseed is shipped for the most part from Calcutta, while rape and mustard pass through Bombay; the consignments going principally to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and the United States. Germany, it is stated, took last year a large quantity of rape, another instance of the growing commercial intercourse between that country and the East.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Pioneer*, gives a detailed account of what appeared in our telegraphic columns. He says:—Captain —— of my regiment was returning from the Chutter Munzil Club on Tuesday evening, and on arriving by the Military Prison saw a *ghari* full of natives coming towards him, the driver sitting on the roof, two men driving and the remainder inside. As they neared him the man driving shouted out, *hut jow soor sahib* and ran the *ghari* straight into him, and knocked him and his trap over into the ditch. The pony bolted with the trap, and the syce after it. On getting up, fortunately unhurt, the Captain saw four of the natives coming at him with *lathies*, shod with iron, led by the man who called him "soor sahib." He had only a whip, with which, warding off the blows with one hand, he cut the man's face. The whip breaking, Captain ——went in with his fists and knocked three of the men on their backs, but the remainder coming at him, 8 or 9 in all, with *lathies*, he had to beat a retreat as there was no one about. The party would have certainly nearly, if not quite, killed Captain ——had they had their way. The natives were Mahomedans and full of *bang*.

THE heir-apparent to his Highness the Nizam having reached the age of seven, his education has been taken in hand. Maulvies Ashruff Hoosain, Anvarulla, and Anvaruddin, have been appointed to teach Persian and Arabic. To Major the Nawab Afsur Jung has been entrusted the task of teaching the young prince to ride, and of initiating him gradually into sports. An interesting ceremony was held by his Highness a few days ago at the Purana Haveli palace, when the tutors were presented to the prince, and, after prayers, the Persian alphabet was begun. Trays of sweets and flowers were presented to the tutors, and to Major Afsur Jung.

GENERAL SAUSSIER, the Military Governor of Paris, has issued to the officers under his command a strongly-worded order with a view to put a stop to the growing habit of duelling on trivial or unworthy grounds. After a forcible censure of the anonymous officer whose newspaper article was the original cause of the recent series of personal encounters, the order concludes: "All officers under my command are instructed to observe a calm and dignified demeanour, strong in the conviction that public indignation will inevitably defeat all criminal and insensate attempts to break up the active forces of our country."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R., with the Overland Mails of July 22, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 p. m. on Sunday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs R Dixon Carter	Mr G Ramsay
Mr W B Turner	Miss Stanley
Mr and Mrs Scoble	Mr Wetherild
Mr F C Beynon	Mr P Modi
Mr A Beynon	2nd Lt W A Fisher
Mr B W Blood	Mr and Mrs T J Williams
Lt-Col F W Taylor	Mr A Cumming
Major and Mrs Pengree	Mr G Brown
Mr and Mrs Bateson	Mr W Taylor
Mr Ghulan Mustafa	Mr E Turner
Mr T Wilson	Mr H T Bull
Mr Harwood	Mr and Mrs J Simpson
Mr and Mrs Hart	Mr A Braddon

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Tate	Mr J B Hallen
Rev W F Thompson	Mr Ketteridge
Mr and Mrs Fagan	Hon Justice Handley
Major Birch	Mr

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' Meeting of the 2nd instant.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 196, dated 23rd July, forwarding a programme approved by the Government of India of the Marine Survey operations to be undertaken during the season 1892-93.

Read para. 5 of the programme stating that last year the officers of the boat party having been recalled to the ship, the plan of Bombay Harbour on a 6" scale was not executed, but that this will be undertaken by the boat party this season, and when completed the survey of the coast to the north between Bombay and Dahanu will be commenced.—Resolution to be recorded.

Submitted letters from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, dated 25th February and 8th March, 1892, furnishing particulars of a scheme for importing kerosine oil in bulk into Calcutta which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and for which a site has been granted by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, also particulars of a similar scheme and similar sanction in Madras. They ask what the Bombay Port Trustees would be prepared to do with regard to a site at this Port in order to enable them to arrive at a decision with regard to a similar scheme for Bombay, and they suggest as the best arrangement that the oil tank steamers should discharge in Prince's Dock between H and K sheds, and that a site should be given for the tanks on the ground beyond the Malet Basin.

Submitted proceedings of the Docks Committee at two meetings held on the 28th June and 26th July, respectively.

The committee are of opinion that it is not advisable to berth petroleum tank steamers in the Wet Docks or alongside the harbour wall of the Docks and they recommend—

(*a*). That the trustees should inform Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, that they are unable to offer them a birth alongside of which their bulk oil steamers could be moored, and that in the present circumstances such steamers would, in Bombay, have to discharge into tank lighters of suitable construction.

(*b*). That such lighters could most conveniently discharge at Clerk Basin, which the trustees would undertake to deepen so as to admit lighters drawing 7 feet at any high-water. (This would cost about Rs. 13,000 and would be a convenience to the coal trade as well).

(*c*). That the trustees would be prepared to lease a site for the oil tanks on their Santa Cruz property to Messrs. Graham and Co. on the same terms and at the same rates per square yard as they agreed to lease it to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Company in 1883, provided they were prepared to take the whole area which measures 13,431 4-9 square yards.

(*d*). The lease to be for five years, renewable at the lessees' option for a further period of five years at the same rates.

(*e*). Should Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. not be prepared to take the whole area, the rates to be subject to reconsideration.

(*f*). That subject to the confirmation of Government the trustees would be prepared to consider an application for a site for the pumping-engine near Clerk Basin on receipt of a plan showing the area required, such area not to encroach on the wharf which may be taken to extend 30 feet back from the edge of the coping. The rate to be Re. 1-8 per square yard per anum, being that now charged for land let for coal storage.

(*g*). The line of the pipe leading from the pump to the tank and the pump to lighters where it is within the limits of the property vesting in, or held, by the trustees to be subject to their approval, both in respect to alignment and method of laying depth, &c., and also to be provided with such means of exhaust scour, or cleansing as the trustees may require. A nominal rent to be charged and the trustees to have the right to require the alignment to be altered at any time to suit their convenience.

(*h*). The design of the storage tanks and of the lighters to be subject to the approval of the trustees, and to include such provision as they, the Municipality or Government, may require in the interests of public safety.

(*i*). The wharfage, tonnage and other fees to be in accordance with the sale sanctioned by Government under Section 43 of the Port Trust Act.

The committee also recommend that in the reply to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in refusing to allow them to enter the docks or to berth alongside the dock harbour walls, the trustees should give them the assurance that they will be allowed the first refusal, should that decision hereafter be rescinded.

A printed copy of the committee's proceedings was, previous to the meeting, furnished to each trustee.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Dock Committee are approved.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 23rd July, submitting in accordance with the orders of the trustees a list of the reductions proposed to be made in the Dock scale of rates against the surplus expected when the estimates for the year were framed, pointing out that the revenue has fallen off so much since April that there may be a deficit instead of a surplus at the end of the year, and it seems advisable, in these circumstances, to defer for the present any reduction in the rates on goods, but that the rate for water-supply to vessels gives a larger return than is required to cover outlay and should be reduced from as. 9 to as. 6 a ton.

Read minutes of members of the Finance and Establishment Committee to the effect that in the present state of the trustees' finance it would not be judicious to propose reduction in the rates and—charges on which the estimates of revenue are framed, and that consideration of the question should, therefore, be deferred until the actuals of the first six months ending 30th September, 1892, are known; but they recommend that the charge now levied for water supplied to ships in the docks and to vessels alongside and outside the dock walls be reduced at once from Rs. 2-4 to Re. 1-8, 700 gallons.

Resolution.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the charge for water supplied to shipping in the docks or alongside and outside of the dockwalls should be reduced from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 1-8 per 1,000 gallons, with effect from the 8th instant.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th July 1892.	For week ending 29th July 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	16	16
,, out of ,, ..	14	19
,, transported	16	15
,, attended to		

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	5
,, left	6	4
,, remaining in dock ..	9	10

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	8
,, left	4	9
,, remaining in dock	10	11

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	For week ending 30th July 1892. Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S. S. H. Dredger Kuphus	98871	4 days.
S. S. H. Barge Snipe.....	305	4 days.
S. S. Nadir	3,141-72	2 days.

MR. J. STURROCK, Collector of Coimbatore, has written to the Madras Goverment recommending Mr. B. Stephens, Local Fund Engineer, Coimbatore District, and his three Supervisors, for an honorarium of a month's pay each, for meritorious famine work. The expenditure on Famine Works in the District was about Rs. 70,000, and it would have been a great deal more but for careful tasking and supervision. The extra establishment to look after Famine Works has cost only about 1¾ per cent. on the cost of works, the usual cost being 22 per cent.

ON Saturday last, at a special sitting of the Insolvency Court, the hearing in the matter of Mr. H. A. Hormarjee was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. Mr. Inverarity, continuing his address to the Court on behalf of the opposition, argued that if the £5,000 were sent to Elliott and Sons in consequence of friendship, the act would amount to an act of undue preference, especially when it was remembered that the insolvent had paid the amount of his own motion, not having previously communicated with Elliott and Sons in regard to the matter. At the every hour of drawing the cheque, if the evidence of Mr. Weber was to be crdited, the insolvent contemplated taking legal advice in regard to his difficulties; and the money was not sent in the ordinary course of business, as insolvent could mention no other instance where he had paid money five weeks before the bills became due. With regard to the charge of concealment of property, the learned counsel said the insolvent had given no account of the large sums he received as "return brokerage," and a great portion of which was probably ... to his house as a "nest-egg" in contemplation o... his insolvency. Mr. Basil Scott, on behalf of the other banks, next addressed the Court, and was followed by Mr. Lang, who spoke in reply on behalf of the insolvent, and will resume his unfinished address on Wednesday next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTING MEETING.

A PRELIMINARY prospectus of the Bombay Gymkhana annual athletic and sporting meeting has been drawn up by the honorary secretaries, Messrs. H. M. Steuart and H. E. E. Procter:—

It has been decided to hold the 13th annual athletic and sporting meeting from the 17th to 22nd October, the Foot-ball tournament taking place the previous week.

The following is a list of the sports and competitions that, the committee hope, will take place.

A more detailed prospectus, with dates and full particulars of the entrance fees, number and value of the prizes, &c., for the various events, will be published hereafter.

I.—ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A two days' athletic meeting will be held, with the following programme:—

1.—100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup).
2.—¼ mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup).
3.—150 yards Flat Race (Handicap).
4.—Steeplechase, about ¼ a mile.
5.—¼ mile Flat Race (Open to all Comers).
6.—120 yards Hurdle Race.
7.—120 yards Veterans' Race (Handicap).
8.—Throwing the Hammer.
9.—High Jump.
10.—Wide Jump.
11.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
12.—Putting the Shot.
13.—1 mile Walking Race.
14.—¼ mile Flat Race (Open to all British Soldiers).
15.—Obstacle Race (Open to all Native Soldiers).
16.—300 yards Race (Open to Parsis).
17.—2 miles Bicycle Race.
18.—1 mile Bicycle Race (Handicap).
19.—Boys' Race.
20.—Tug of War.

Events Nos. 1 to 13 are open to all members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana except No. 3, which is open to members only.

Event No. 5 is open to All Comers.
Event No. 14 is open to British Soldiers.
Event No. 15 is open to Native Soldiers.
Event No. 16 is open to Parsis.
Event No. 17 is open to All Comers.
Event No. 18 is open to members of the Bombay Cycling Club.
Event No. 19 is open to All European School Boys under 14.
Event No. 20 is open to teams from all Gymkhanas, Clubs, and Regiments.

II.—MOUNTED SPORTS.

The usual final meeting of the "Monsoon Sports" will take place on two afternoons during the week. In anticipation of more numerous entries, it will be on a larger and more attractive scale than hitherto, as will be seen from the following list of events, which will probably comprise the programme:—

1.—Tent Pegging by sections of fours.
2.—Tent Pegging (singles) between 2 hurdles.
3.—Jumping (Horses).
4.—Jumping (Ponies).
5.—Horse Scurry.
6.—Pony Scurry.
7.—Saturday to Monday Race.
8.—Unda and Ova Race.
9.—Gretna Green Race.
10.—Umbrella and Cheroot Race.
11.—Bare-backed Spiral Race.
12.—V. C. Race.

III.—FOOT-BALL.

A Foot-ball tournament under Rugbby rules will be played off in the week preceding the meeting open to teams from all Clubs, Regiments, or Services, for a Challenge Cup, presented by the Gymkhana, to be held by the winning team until next year's tournament.

IV.—RACQUETS.

Single and double matches, open to officers of any of the Services and members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, will be arranged during the meeting.

V.—LAWN-TENNIS.

Single and double matches, open to representatives of any Club, Regiment, or Service, will be played off during the meeting.

VI.—GOLF.

Golf matches, open to all members and honorary members of the Gymkhana will be arranged.

In the event of representatives from other clubs coming forward, matches will be arranged between the clubs represented, and will be played off in the mornings during the meeting.

VII.—BOWLS.

A bowling tournament will also be arranged, open to all members and honorary members of the Gymkhana, to be played off during the meeting.

VIII.—BADMINTON.

A badminton tournament, open to all members and honorary members of the Gymkhana, will be arranged during the meeting, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's mixed doubles will also be played; if possible, between the representatives of various gymkhanas.

IX.

Theatricals and a smoking concert will also be got up, if possible, during the meeting.

Note.—Visitors to Bombay may, on being duly proposed and seconded, be elected as honorary members of the Gymkhana by the GymKhana Committee.

The above programme is subject to such alteration by the General Sports Committee as may be found necessary.

The Committee cordially invite representatives from other clubs and from outstations to take part in the meeting, and request them to be good enough to communicate their intention to the joint honorary secretaries as early as possible.

A VISIT FROM CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

THE *Moniteur de Rome*, moreover, publishes a letter from Father Hauthecœur, dated Kanoga, April 2:—

On March 23rd I received a visit which gave me anything but pleasure. Captain Williams arrived in company with M. Kuhn, chief of the German station at Mwanza. These gentlemen were provided with a letter from Lieutenant Langheld, commanding at the stations of the Nyanza. In this letter I received directions to allow Williams to question *alone* the wives of Karama and of Kiwewa, who are here with their children. The Captain's object was to carry off the young princes to Uganda. In this way he would have settled everything in Uganda without any reference to the Catholics. Astonished at first to see the Captain, who was much more embarrassed than he wished to appear, I soon recovered myself. I invited him into my room. There he acquainted me with the aim of his visit, and also said to me, as insolently as it could be said, "I want to see at once the wives and the young princes," and added several times the words "at once." I asked him to bear in mind that he was not at home that my house was on German territory, and that I should obey none but an order from the German authorities. I asked M. Kuhn to accompany me into another room, and asked him what was the meaning of all this. He showed me a letter from Lieutenant Langheld, which authorised the Captain to make the request, and, moreover, told me that he himself had orders to take the children and their mothers, by force if I refused. M. Kuhn, who has always acted kindly towards us seemed much annoyed at the task imposed upon him. I remarked to him that these women were not slaves, and that they might well refuse. "If they refused," he said, "the matter is settled; they will not go." I asked him to see the two women and to question them himself before they should be taken to the English captain. He consented and accompanied me. I took him to the house of the princesses, who being questioned roundly refused three times to go. None the less they had to go to the captain. I told him quietly that the matter was settled. He replied that he intended to question them alone, and I was obliged to go out. I knew afterwards from the princesses that Captain Williams had tried all means to induce them to go back to Uganda. But no advantages tempted them. Then the brave Englishman had resorted to threats; he referred to his gun, and said he might use it to annihilate us all if he liked. This succeeded no better. At last he asked the women their names. They said, "We have none." "What do they call you then?" "They call us women." "And these children, what are their names?" "They have none." "What do people call them?" "People call them children." . . . I went in again. The Captain was much annoyed . . . I entertained him and M. Kuhn at dinner and gave him advice as to the price of some merchandise he was about to buy. Being attacked with a fever fit in the afternoon, he asked me for some quinine, which I gave him, and he seemed about to pay for it. I excused myself, saying that between Europeans quinine was not bought and sold in the interior of Africa.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. MACLEAN'S DEFEAT.

THE London correspondent of the *Hindu* writes:—I must be suffered a word or two about Mr. Maclean. That gentleman has always been most contemptuous in his references to Mr. Naoroji. It will be gall and wormwood to him to find his old Bombay foe on Indian economics in the realms of bliss and himself outside. He would be surprised at his own beating. A Tory correspondent says:—"Mr. Maclean certainly did not anticipate his fate in Oldham. Just before the dissolution he laughed away the idea of the Gladstonian obtaining a single seat in Lancashire,so that it is perhaps a little like poetical justice that he, with his colleague, Mr. Elliot Lees, should be the first conspicuous victims." Another writer thus deals with the event.—"The rejection of Mr. Maclean will cause some discomfort to those good people who think that a judicious combination of Toryism and progress—,the phrase is something of a paradox, but it is for them to explain it, not us—would infallibly sweep England at any election. In some respects Mr. Maclean was a liberal-minded politician, and he was undeniably an able one. As the result of practical acquaintance with India and Indian affairs he perhaps presumed too far at times on his special knowledge, and was disposed to treat opinions other than his own with a sort of contemptuous impatience; but he was, nevertheless, one of the best men of his own side of the House outside the official ring. He has had the honour of being spoken of more than once as a likely candidate for an Under-Secretaryship and has missed it on each occasion; but if he had retained his seat his time would have come—may, in fact, yet come, despite his present exclusion. The defeat was wholly unexpected by the party, which has not yet got over the illusion that Lancashire must be a Tory preserve for all time. It is probable, however, that on this occasion no one was more astonished than Mr. Maclean himself. Like a good many clever and serviceable men, he entertaind a pretty favourable estimation of his own power and usefulness, and the adverse verdict of the electors of Oldham must have touched him rather severely."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain E Warchmeinster, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo.

THE ss Michigan, 1,938 tons, Captain F Lowry, sailed yesterday for London and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line ss Clan MacNeil, 1,594 tons, Captain J Schofield, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Mobile, 916 tons, Captain Mc Adam, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE City Line ss City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss 'Thisbe, 1,789 tons, Captain F Kossovich, will sail to-day for China, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Watling, Mr N A Jensen and 3 children and 4 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Abdool Razack bin Curtars, Lieut and Mrs. Young, and seven children, Mr J A. McIver, Mr Abdool Agig bin Jaban, Mr Khaunsa, Mr Mahomed, Mr Narandass, Mr Voludass, Mr Jawad bin Mahomed and 66 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Jedda via Aden and Mucalla, with a general cargo and 376 pilgrims on board. She left Jedda with 673 pilgrims, and landed at Aden 172, at Mucalla 119, and the rest she brought to Bombay. During the voyage there were 6 deaths from natural causes.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s.s. Ganges, 4,168 tons, Captain T G Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Sydney—Mr. Tribe, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Wolsely. From Melbourne—Mrs. Mc Claughan, and Mr Fulton. From Adelaide—Mr White. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs N Chitty and infant, Mr A H Butler, Mr J Sylvester, Mr J Chase, Mr A Brown, and Mr D A deSilva. From different ports—3 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.Cy of Edinburg	2102	Frame	A	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Clan McNeil	1591	Schofield	B	F Muir & Co
,, Caradale	2269	Dickman	D	W & A Graham & Co
,, Ehrenfels	1521	Warck-meinster	E	Glade & Co
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum
,, Taif	874	Hannah	G	H Cassum
H M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S. Swedesman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
,, Brahmani	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Somali	...	Francis	L	Y Ebrahim
,, La Seyne	1151	Blanc	O	A Simon
,, Trevarian	1448	Hodge	O	R Brothers
,, Manica	1779	Briggs	P	F Muir & Co
,, Michigan	1938	Lowery	Q	K Nixon & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 3m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 3m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.	
S.S. B. Hall	2491 Barnes	1 E Bates & Co
,, Hispania	2213 Abrey	2 W & A Graham & Co
,, Mary Beyts	2434 Bice	3 K Nixon & Co
,, Lombardy	1570 Cole	5 P & O Co
,, Arroyo	2307 Samuel	6 W & A Graham & Co
,, Thisbe	1789 Kossovich	7 A S N Co
,, Queenofindia	2414 Mathias	8 J Mackintosh & Co
,, Wistow Hall	2257 Barclay	9 E Bates & Co
,, Methley Hall	2182 Buck	12 E Bates & Co
,, Eblair	2020 Robson	13 K Nixon & Co.
,, Bokhara	1696 Sams	15 P & O Co
,, Aston Hall	2254 McFee	16 E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Bormida.....2290.....Susini.....F Branchi.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	City of Edinburgh s	Frame	Liverpool.
7	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather..	Jedda.
	Talworth (s)	Garson	Jedda, July 27.1
	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Busreh, July 22.
	Ganges (s)	Alderton	Shanghai, July 15.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	London, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Ehrenfels (s)	Warchmein'r	Karachi, &c.
	Clan MacNeil (s)	Schofield	Marseilles.
	Michigan (s)	Lowry	Liverpool, &c.
	Simla (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Thisbe, Captain Kossowich, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
,, Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, King Arthur, for Aden, Jedda, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Michigan s—45 bales wools, Pragjee Dayall; 20 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.
Mary Beyts s—1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Michigan s—5 bales skins, E Mahomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Manica s—13,630½ cwts poppyseed, 12,000 cwts linseed and 9,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Queen of India s—2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Clan MacNeil s—499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Branksome Hall s—1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thisbe s—70 cwts cloves, T Gadhoo.
Bokhara s—4½ cwts ivory, and 2 cwts gendahorns, C Ebraham and Co.
Lombardy s—120 cwts cloves and 33 bales twist, F Merally Chinai; 6 cases opium, The P and O Co; 9 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 119 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Bormida s—584 cwts sharkfins, 947 cwts sandalwood and 15 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E L Mulchand; 51 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—32 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 84 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Bokhara s—115 bales piece-goods and 24 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, Framjee Nanji and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Jeena Kika; 400 bales twist, E Canjee and Co; 225 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 298 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 31 bales piece-goods, K Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—160 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 120 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 5.

Ennis, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Hampshire Regt, on leave, from Ranikhet.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 5.

Wilkins, Lieut, 14th Bo Infy, on leave, to England.
Hilliard, Lt-Col, Bo, A A G, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th August, 1892.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m.
3. Members are informed that arrangements have been made so that they can practice at the Colaba Butts on Saturday afternoons during the Monsoon in conjunction with the Bombay Rifle Club.

By order,
(Sd.) J. P. BAIRD, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr C A Samuells, Offg Commr of Excise, Bengal, is allowed leave for 3 months, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr T Inglis is appointed temporarily to have charge of the current duties of the office of Commr of Excise, Bengal, in addition to his own duties.

Capt C J Robarts, Cantt Magte of Dinapur and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Lieut J M Camilleri, 13th Ben Infy, is appointed to act as Cantt Magte of Dinapur, during the absence, on leave, of Capt C J Robarts, or until further orders.

Lieut Camilleri is appointed to have charge of the Dinapur sub-div of the Patna Dist.

The Lieut-Govr appoints Mr Patrick Playfair, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th secs of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Div of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr L L Parrott, Sub-Deby Opium Agent, is posted to the Ghazipur Sub-Agency from date of his relieving Mr G A Lovett, Yeats.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr J R Swinden, Ex Engr, Pooree Div, is granted furlough for 2 years.

Mr W B Bestic, Ex Engr, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	43	86	40	15	38	11	38	83
Saturday, August 6.....	0	0	0	67	0	67	0	24
Sunday, August 7	0	57	1	8	0	89	0	0
Total..	44	43	41	90	39	67	39	7
Total fall to 7th August 1891	67	25	51	46	54	42	48	74
Total fall to 7th August 1890	62	17	66	28	63	60	51	69

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. since 1st August to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st August to date.
Delhi	29·645	E S E	2	85·1	77·1	91	0·41	9·59	−5·13
Agra	29·650	S E	2	86·6	78·4	91	0·14	11·27	−4·92
Cawnpore..	29·673	E	1	85·0	76·1	95	0·47	18·06	..
Allahabad..	29·634	Calm	2	89·5	77·3	93	...	..	..
Jhansi	29·538	S S W	2	86·9	77·7	82	0·15	20·55	−6·94
Jacobabad..	29·544	N W	3	100·5	76·7	88	0·45	3·22	+1·05
Karachi....	29·567	N W	13	88·0	76·2	95	0·39	11·33	+7·02
Ajmere	29·538	S W	6	82·7	74·1	53	0·11	9·35	−2·70
Deesa	29·642	S W	18	84·1	72·8	85	1·48	20·24	+5·89
Rajkot	29·653	W S W	15	85·9	74·7	89	1·23	14·39	−6·12
Veraval....	29·638	W S W	3	82·5	79·8	83	...	5·69	..
Veeraucch ..	29·575	S W	16	82·8	72·1	96	...	11·46	−4·97
Indore.....	29·703	W S W	6	82·5	70·1	87	0·01	14·36	−4·35
Saugor	29·688	W S W	7	80·3	72·1	93	0·62	27·64	+3·00
Jubbulpore.	29·721	W	3	82·4	73·6	92	0·02	29·79	−5·38
Hoshangabad	29·715	W S W	5	82·3	73·7	89	0·01	31·66	−0·66
Khandwa...	29·723	W	7	86·7	76·3	85	...	14·22	−2·97
Raipur	29·703	W S W	6	81·9	75·1	81	...	30·71	+0·01
Nagpur	29·747	S S W	7	84·8	72·4	89	0·01	19·80	−7·82
Amraoti....	29·733	W S W	7	86·5	71·8	86	0·23	21·99	+2·11
Akola.....	29·738	N W	4	88·0	73·2	93	1·04	26·57	+7·97
Surat	29·883	S W	8	87·0	76·0	91	0·25	36·62	+10·55
Malegaon..	29·749	W S W	13	89·9	74·6	73	...	7·32	−2·87
Bombay	29·768	W S W	13	83·2	77·1	87	0·41	39·15	−12·23
Poona.....	29·781	W	12	79·1	70·9	93	0·18	18·12	+6·07
Sholapur ..	29·799	W S W	13	92·7	71·0	85	0·11	9·73	−1·38
Ratnagiri..	29·816	W S W	11	83·9	77·9	84	0·22	75·35	+6·06
Belgaum ..	29·824	W	..	74·8	67·3	94	0·17	22·73*	+0·03
Goa	29·835	W N W	13	85·1	78·4	87	0·01	67·46	..
Karwar	29·841	S W	4	83·2	77·7	88	...	71·90	−8·98
Mangalore..	29·881	W	2	84·8	73·4	89	1·26	61·72	−15·31
Calicut	29·936	Calm	7	87·7	73·6	92	0·73	74·01	+6·40
Cochin	29·902	N E	M	83·2	72·2	82	0·20	60·55	+5·23
Bangalore..	29·897	S W	8	82·2	65·0	88	..	7·38	−0·12
Secunderabad	29·809	W	9	87·1	71·4	77	0·07	15·75	+2·99
Masulipatm..	29·816	W N W	10	94·6	74·1	98	0·28	12·86	+1·13
Bellary	29·829	W	12	92·9	74·9	70	...	6·52	+2·80
Cuddapah..	29·822	N E	...	93·6	76·9	74	0·01	15·82	+6·55
Madras	29·813	W	9	90·7	77·2	85	0·52	10·57	+2·36
Coimbatore.	29·871	S	6	91·3	70·7	88	...	3·06	−0·12
Trichinopoly	29·845	W	8	95·5	76·8	74	...	3·81	+0·23
Negapatam.	29·825	W S W	3	91·0	71·7	77	0·31	5·21	+1·27
Colombo ...	29·924	S W	7	84·5	77·5	77	...	7·82	−7·61

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

* Total corrected, the rainfall at Belgaum on the 8th July being 0·03.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 0·74 (48·19); E. G. H. — 0·67 (38·70); G. T. H. — 0·67 (37·92); C. P. — 0·41 (39·15).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Ajmere and Masulipatam and a brisk fall at Veraval, the baro metric changes during the past 24 hours have been moderate or small in all districts. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest over Sind. Gradients on and off the West Coast, from Bombay northwards as far as Porebandar, are steep, while elsewhere they are moderate. Winds over Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab and North-West Provinces are cyclonic, while elsewhere they are from the south-east, south-west, north-west and west. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Malegaon, Goa, Deesa, Rajkot and Neemuch. This morning, the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay, 18 at Rajkot and Karwar, 14 at Deesa and Secunderabad, and 12 at Jubulpore and Bellary. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and irregular in all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad, and the lowest temperature was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Rajkot, Deesa, Mangalore and Akola, and light to moderate showers in all other places, except Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Bangalore, Karwar, Malegaon, Raipur, Khandwa, Neemuch and Veraval. The area of low pressure, which lay yesterday over Gujarat and Rajputana, has dis appeared, and to-day the abnormals show a small depression off the West Coast between Karachi and Bombay in the Arabian Sea. The weather over Sind and Gujarat and on and off the North Konkan, Kathiawar and Sind coasts is squally and unsettled and moderately heavy rain is likely there. Over the rest of the country, ordinary monsoon weather conditions prevail, and light or moderate showers are likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th August, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·702
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paric
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution si the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

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Bombay, Kemp & Co.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two. »
« to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
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Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4245 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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CURED BY
PEPSALIA.
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE ALWAYS SLUGGISH IN HOT CLIMATES. PEPSALIA, USED INSTEAD OF TABLE SALT, WILL ABSOLUTELY DIGEST YOUR FOOD. BY USING PEPSALIA YOU AID DIGESTION AND THIS KEEPS YOU IN GOOD HEALTH AND COMFORT.
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Pepsalia Digests the Food. We have proved its efficacy."
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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
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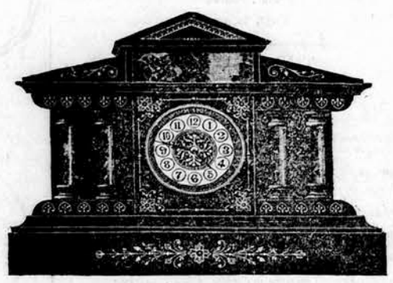
2845 G.
MEXICAN ONYX AND REAL GILTBRONZE STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 13½ inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 180, Cash.



2846 G.
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 13¼ inches, width 17 inches.
Rs. 120, Cash.

2847 G.
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 17 inches, width 14 inches.
Rs. 130, Cash.

2848 G.
PINK MARBLE, REAL GILT BRONZE MOUNTED STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 18 inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 225, Cash.

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ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.
Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

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ELLIMAN'S
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
SLOUGH ENGLAND
SOLD EVERYWHERE
In Bottles 2/2½ 3/6 EACH
EMBROCATION
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
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EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD STIFFNESS
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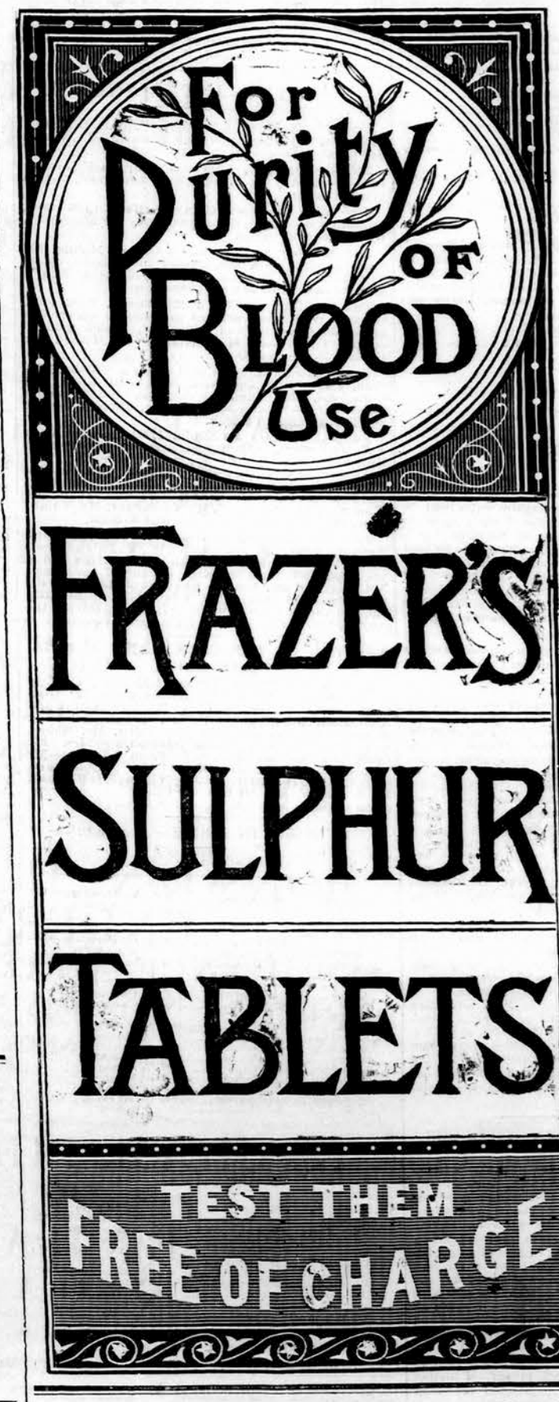
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

TEST THEM FREE OF CHARGE.



To introduce Frazer's Sulphur Tablets into India the proprietors will, until July 1st, 1892, send a sample of 1/1½d. packet, gratis and post free to every applicant. Send name and address, clearly written and name THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, and the packet will be sent per return mail.

Frazer's Sulphur Tablets are the pleasantest & most efficacious of all medicines for a warm climate. They are a Blood Germicide and therefore destroy fever & cholera germs in the blood, and by rendering the blood pure & aseptic, or disease resisting, they fortify the system against the inroads of malarial & infectious diseases. They are invaluable in the treatment of prickly heat, rashes and eruptions of all kinds, as they act specifically both on the blood & skin from within.

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Frazer's Sulphur Soap, either scented or unscented, is to be preferred to all soaps for the skin, because it is the purest & absoluely the best. It neither contains an excess of alkali nor fat. It is superfatted i.e. contains extra cream, especially scothing to the skin, but this gracious emollient is mixed in with the soap during the process of saponification and is not merely present as a greasy ungent as in most so called superfatted soaps. Frazer's Sulphur Soap neither dries nor shrivels the skin, hair, nor nails, but softens and improves them all.

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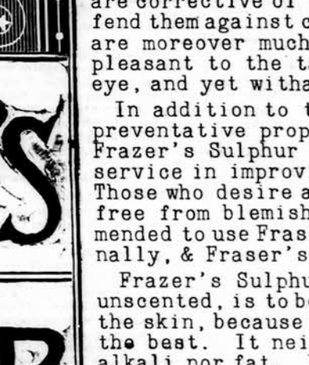

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